## GROVER TALKS.

AND IS NOT AFRAID TO SPEAK HIS

Ho Has no Desire to Urge His Views Regarding Bilver Coinage Upon Congress Further than the Duty of His Position Demands— Other Topics Given Consideration.

NEW YORK, January 3 .- The World will, tomorrow, publish a Washington dispatch, giving a report of an interview of its corresndent with the president. The correspond-

"Do you believe congress will carry out your recommendations about silver? Do you no think some compromise will be the actual re-

The president said he had no means of ng what would be done. It was a sub et which had now passed beyond his control or direction. He had not the slightest wish or desire to influence, in any way, the consid eration of congress beyond the methods em ployed by him in directing their attention to the subject through his official message.

The president was asked how he regarded Senator Beck's speech upon the tariff. He re-

My own personal idea about that is that the sonly practical way to pass a bill, would be to mave a house committee charged with this work, take up the subject in a business fashion, and modify the present law in such a way as to help the poor people who labor, and to take away needless protection from the few who have grown inordinately rich at the expense of the many. There are many incongruities in the tariff, which could be remedied by looking at the whole system from a business stand-

Upon the subject of the senate, and the con sideration by that body of his appointments, the president said:

have made no hasty selection of officers, but, on the contrary have given very much time and investigation to the subject, appreci ating that very much depends on the personel of the government. Possibly I may have erred in some instances, but I am sure they are few, and I have every evidence that the

country is satisfied with the new officials."
"I have no knowledge as to what course the senate will pursue, but I have no idea it will ssume to interfere with the prerogatives of the president. I have my duties, it has its duties. One thing I do not believe, and that is that the United States senate will spend its time in listening to petty criticisms of ap-pointees, which will come from disappointed applicants for office."

#### SHERIDAN'S PLAN

For Getting the Lands Away From the Indians.

WASHINTON, January 3 .- In response to a request for additional information explanatory of the recommendations of his last annual report in regard to the Indian question, Lieutenant-General Sheridan has written a statement, saying that in that report he recomded that each Indian family be given (and ocated upon) the 320 acres now provided for government then condemn the remainder of each reservation, and buy it in at \$1.25 per cre, and with the proceeds purchase government bonds, to be held in trust by the interior department, giving to the Indians each year the interest on tht bonds for their supp The general gives a summary, showing the workings of the method proposed, in the cases of the various reservations and the tribes located thereon, and concludes as follows;

The Indian reservations of the United States contain about 200,000 square miles; their population is about 200 000. Twenty-six thousand square miles would locate each family upon half a section of land, thus leaving a surplus of about 170,000 square miles, which, according to the plan I have proposed, would produce annually \$4,480,000. This amount exceeds by about \$660,000 the entire sum ilization a

Washington, January 3.—There has just een compiled, in the office of the register of the treasury, by request of the department of state, an elaborate statement of the payments made by this government under the conven-tions with France, of April 30, 1803, and July 4,1831, and the treaty with Spain of February 22, 1819, which will be transmitted to the state department in a day or two. That department will then be able to furnish full information to the French spoliation claimants.

INCENDIARIES AT WORK, An Attempt to Destroy the Village of Tarenturn

PITTSBURG, January 3.—A desperate attempt to burn down the town of Tarenturn, Pa, was made this morning. Several buildings were destroyed. The villians had taken every precaution to make the destructions They had cut the ropes of the two alarm bells broken the principal pumps in the village, and carried of the fire buckets and tubs. The cries of fire aroused lad named William Dibbell, an employe of large planing mill, upon which was a bell. He ran to the mill, and upon finding the bell rope cut. climbed to the rope and sounded the cut, climbed to the room and sounded the alaim by striking the bell with the hammer. This awakened the entire community, who turned out en masse and soon extinguished the flames. About two weeks ago there was an attempt made to burn the village down.

One Man in the Flames.

New Orleans, January 3.—The building corner of Carondlet and Julia streets, known since 1884 as the Southern hotel, was destroyed by fire this morning. The inmates barely escaped with their lives. and lost all their property offsets. personal effects. The loss is estimated at \$17,000. It is reported that one man, believed perished in the flames. Baltimore

The South Florida Shops Burned.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., January 3.—A special says that by a fire, supposed to have been of incendiary origin, the extensive shops of the South Florida railroad at Sanford, Fla., were destroyed last night, with three locomotives. The loss is \$50,000, and is supposed to be fully

## The Indignant Saloon Men.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 3.—A sensation is created by the action of the saloon men, who intend to give the Sunday law a thorough at in all the trades. The liquor men have resistently fought the enforcement of the w, and have been chafing under the diligent ork of the police and have finally been complied to close. It is reported tonight that by have sworn out fifty warrants against the Street Railway company, livery men, newspapers, hotel men, eigar stands, etc., and will attempt to have the law made general. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., January 3 .-- A sense

The Snow is Coming.

ST. PAUL, January 3.—A heavy snow storm has been raging here all day, and is quite geateral throughout the northwest.

TWO BRAVE GIRLS

Who Soundly Thrash a Negro Who Insulted Them.

Nashville, Tenn., January 3.—[Special.]—
While a white girl, sixteen years old, was going to her home about dusk, she was attacked from behind by a negro boy and dragged into an open lot, where he tried to throw her on the ground. She fought frantically and both had the clothes nearly torn off them in the struggle. When she was nearly exhausted, her screams drew to her aid another girl about her own age, who assailed the negro, and the two own age, who assailed the negro, and the two girls finally got the negro on the ground and held him, while they pummelled him with their fists and stones until he was nearly lifeless. A crowd had collected, but no one seeme less. A crowd had collected, but no one seemed disposed to take the negro's part, and after they had tired themselves out beating him they disappeared. The negro was taken charge of and physicians summoned. The district is out of the city limits, and the police have no jurisdiction. While the county officers were being hunted up all parties disappeared. The girl was bruised considerably about the pack and feee but otherwise unjuried. The neck and face, but otherwise uninjured. The negro was badly beaten up all over his body, apd was thought to be in a serious condition. Those who know the parties refuse to divulge the names, but the girl was said to belong to a highly respectable family, and works in the woolen mills. The operatives of the mills are very mad, and say when the negro gets well enough to be out again they will finish him, as they say he has been seen frequently watching the girls as they go home from

## A Fugitive who is Accused of Conspiring to

Kill his Daughter-in-Law. STON, January 3 .- Ever since Adrian L. Mellen, the proprietor of the St. James hotel. Baltimore, fled the country to avoid arrest on an indictment found here, charging him with conspiring with Mrs. Emma J. Coolidge to murder the young wife of his son, the Boston police have had agents following his traces. It is learned that Mellen appeared several weeks age at Monterey. Mexico, where he weeks ago at Monterey, Mexico, where he called himself A. M. Gibbs. Two weeks later he departed for the hot springs of Topo Chico, where he invested a little money in the hotel business, using the name of A. Mellan. Soon he came out under his proper name, and, giving out that he was wealthy, laid plans for an extensive business. A loan of \$10,000 was, however, necessary, and this he has been un-

able to raise in Mcxico.

A Mexican, equipped with the power of attorney, was sent to Baltimore to settle his business there. The law officers here have been endeavoring in vain to find in our treat-ies with Mexico any provision for the extra-dition of a conspirator against human life, and as the common law makes Mellen's crime a isdemeanor, which is not extraditable, they have practically abandoned the case, so far at least as Mellen is concerned. Mrs. Coolidge has been in jail ever since her arrest in Octo

ber, and will probably be tried soon. When Mrs. Coolidge is put on trial it is remised that more startling evidence that has been made public will be adduced. The telegram to Mellen, which she was writing

when arrested, read:

Rooms rented opposite to house. Work to be done Monday, sure. Send party away without fall as before. Send me word when to have money paid. We want those papers they have.

#### TROUBLE IN MATAMORAS Fomenting a Revolution Against the State

Government. MATAMORAS, Mex. January 3.—Yesterday was the date fixed by law for the installation of the new board of city officers. The Torres element, who, it is alleged, were secretly supreating a riot, and thus cause martial law to be declared in the city, and perhaps pave the way for the downfall of the state government, under General Cuellara, who is favorable to ex-President who is favorable to ex-President Gonzales. At an early hour Colonel Torres, the defeated candidate for mayor, and his supporters took possession of the city hall. and a howling mob of their adherents filled the square in front. Mayor Hinajoso at their approach took his hat and went home, and the police were shut up in their quarters with Villareal, commanding the military, had a cavalry regiment under arms at the barracks around the corner and 100 infantry at the jail. Torres and his mob had everything their own Torres and his mob had everything their own way, while Ytdrria, the candidate who received the most votes, and who had been declared elected by the state congress, did not dare to appear to take charge. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, two drunken men draw knives on each other in front of the police headquarters, and the chief of police, Amedia Trevano, went out to separate them, when he was greeted with a few reasons of the police headquarters. with a storm of bullets from the mob. He was shot twice through the right thigh. The firing was promiscuous, six or seven of Torres's party being shot. The military then took charge, and heavy cavalry patrols were sent out to prevent disorder. The city is without any logal covernment at present. out to prevent disorder. The cit any legal government at present.

#### \*ACCUSED OF PLAGIARISM. A Pastor Asked to Resign for Preaching One

of Talmage's Sermons. HARRISBURG, January 3.—Religious circles in this city are deeply shaken over a singular disclosure made regarding the Rev. W. H. H. Snyder, pastor of the Salem Reformed Presbyterian church. Mr. Snyder has been pastor of the church for twenty-two years, and ring that time he has built up one of the most prosperous church organizations in the chy The congregation, which includes some of the

wealthiest and most conspicuous citizens, has a splendid church edifice, and seemed to be satisfied with the pastor.

The charge made against him is that of plagiarism. Some time ago he preached a sermon of exceptional strength, which attracted con-siderable attention. Subsequently a young lawyer, who is a member of the church, was reading Talmage's sermons, and he discovered among them the identical sermon preached by Mr. Snyder. The case was laid before the church officers, and the pastor was summoned to answer and invited to resign. Until today it was kept quiet, but it is now noised abroad and the subject of discussion among religious people of all denominations.

Mr. Snyder admits the charge, but justifies

his action on the ground that he was sick and unable to prepare a sermon. That the congregation might not be disappointed, he read the sermon in question, and though he didn't dis ose the authorship, he didn't claim it for mself. Mr. Snyder has promised to resign.

## THRASHED THE CADET.

A Lively Rumpus in the Naval Academy in Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, January 3 .-- It has leaked our that four or five days ago, naval Cadets Welch, J. J! Waters, Gillespie and Steber went into the room of Cadet Lewis Driggs, for the hazing the room of Cadet Lewis Driggs, for the hazing of whom Cadet Wiley was recently dismissed, and gave him a good thrashing. Driggs made a statement of the affair to Captain Ramsey, and the belligerent cadets will have to face a court martial. In the meantime a second class man is detailed daily to protect Cadet Driggs, and the members of the second class are highly indignant because one of them is kept on guard at the door of a fourth-class man, and they intend to send a protest to the man, and they intend to send a protest to the

secretary of the navy.

A Murderous Family. DETROIT, January 3,-This morning Gustave and Herman Knoch were arrested at Spring-well's and brought to this city, charged with the murder of their mother, Elizabeth Knoch, who died Friday morning from the effects of a heavy blow on the head. Later four other members of the family were arrested.

## CHURCHILL'S PLAN.

THE CONSERVATIVES ON HOME

A Proposal that Ireland Should Have a Secretary in the Cabinet, and a Diluted Parliament— The Finperor Wilhelm's Feast— Movements of Turkish Troops.

Toxpox January 3 -Lord Raudolph Churchill has submitted to the cabinet a propositio for a reform of the administration of govern ment in Ireland. The scheme is supported by Earl Carnarvon, lord lieutenant of Ireland. and Baron Ashbourne, lord chancellor. The project involves the abolition of the vice royalty and the castle executive, and the placing of Ireland on the same footing as Scotland having a secretary in the cabinet. If the cabinet adopts the measure it will be presented to parliament, together with the scheme for local government which has already been decided

#### FIGHTING PARNELL. The English Weekly Press in a Frothy

LONDON, January 3 .- All the weekly jour nals of all shades of politics are heavy handed against Mr. Parnell and the "amateur expounders" of what home rule is to be. The Saturday Review (tory) and the Spectator (liberal dip in the same inkstand. The latter journal complacently finishes a leader: "If tories and liberals join hands and prove that they will not undermine the union, but intend to strengthen it, Mr. Parnell will think three times before he declares for a struggle in which he may probably fail, and, if he fails, will fail without the smallest chance of ever retrieving his political position."

The Saturday Review, after calling the Parnellites "grocers' assistants, bartenders, betting men, shopmen and waiters, living or savings transmitted from America," says "That seven-eighths of the house of commons, including all the conservatives and all the liberals, should tremble before the threats of such a faction!

#### The Emperor's Anniversary.

BERLIN, January 3 .- The twenty-fifth auniversary of the accession of the Emperor William to the throne of Prussia was observed quietly to-day. The emperor held a reception, attended by all the foreign ambassadors and diplomats in the city. In his conversations with the foreign representatives the emperor avoided making any political allusions except to express his satisfaction at the friend-y relations existing between Germany and other countries.

The emperor gave an especially warm welcome to Prince Bismarck and Count Van Moltke and to General Viscount Wolseley, the representative of Queen Victoria. The emperor stood throughout the reception. The em-press sat on a throne. The usual ceremonies were observed. The city was gayly decorated with bunting during the day, and was illumi-

Emperor William rand the whole royal family, General Viscount Wolseley and other foreign envoys attended the opera tonight.

I were received with thinders of applause by a caudience. In the evening the streets were almost impassable. The newspapers teem with enloying a few peror. William who with eulogies of Emperor William, who throughout the proceedings foday looked in

excellent health.

Negotiations are in progress for the proposed Megonations are in progress to the proposition meeting of the emperors. Prince Bismarck has made overtures to Count Kalnoky, Austrian premier, looking to a favorabe arrangement. If the Emperor William is unable to attend the meeting, he will be represented by the crown prince, Frederick Wil-

## The Queen's Son-In-Law.

London, January 3.—The queen is irate because of the tacit refusal of the courts at Berlin, Vienna and St. Petersburg to recegnize the right of Prince Henry of Battenberg, busband of the Princess Beatrice, to the title of royal highness. As a responsive de-fiance, the queen will admit the right of Count Gleycher to reassume the title and rank of Prince Victor Hohenlohe Langenburg, which he renounced on marrying an aunt of the present marquis of Hertford. The courts of Europe are taking a lively interest in quarrel.

## An Irish Demonstration.

CORK, January 3.-The funeral of the Fenian, Buckley, took planta, and was made the occasion of a granta discal demonstration, in which numerous trade societies and other organizations took part. Several newly elected members of parliament were in attendance. The various associations were headed by bands of music and banners bearing political mottoes were carried in line. The streets through which the funeral cortege passed were through with thousands of citizens who exhibit sympathy in a demonstrative manner.

The Mad Mahdists. London, January 3.—A report is current here that a number of the Mahdist fanatics penetrated the British lines at Suakim, and attacked the soldiers in the streets of the town. It is stated that furious fighting ocarred, in which a number of English willed or wounded. The government, it led or wounded. The government, it is d, has suppressed the report of the affair, and British loss, therefore, cannot be ascer-

## The Radicals Aggressive.

LONDON, January 3.—It is understood that the radicals will raise the question concerning the operations on the Soudan when the address reply to the queen's speech at the openin arliament is discussed. Failing to obtain not guarantees from the marquis of Salis bury that no policy involving the conquest of the Soudan will adopted, the radicals will force a division on the question.

Bulgas Jants to be Ready.

LONDON, January 3.—It is rumored that Prince Alexander has written a letter to the exar asking that the Russian officers who were compelled to resign from the Bulgarian army on the outbreak of the Servia-Bulgarian war, be allowed to resume their commands, and aid in reorganizing the army, as the prince is firmly convinced that Servia will recommence

## The Arab Loss.

London, January 3.—Advices from Cairo say the Arabs lost six hundred in the battle with the British forces near Koshek recently. The Arabs are reported flying in the direction

## DeFreycinet Dallies.

PARIS, January 3. - DeFreycinet is reluctant to assume the responsibility of forming a new cabinet in the present condition of affairs in

## Turkish Troops for Salonica. LONDON, January 3.—A dispatch from Con-stantinople says that one thousand Turkish troopsembarked at Aleppo Friday for Salonica.

Crete Wants Home Rule. LONDON, January 3.-The inhabitants of the island of Crete have petitioned the powers to liberate the island from Turkish domination.

Death of General Swift. BERMUDA, January 3.—General Eben Swift, surgeon United States army, died here Decem-ber 24th. FASTING FOR GRACE. .

The Queer Conduct of a Wisconsin Church. PALMYRA, Wis., January 3.-ThomasGreen

who began abstaining from food because of re gious views on December 16, continues fastg. His appearance indicates the last stages of starvation. He is gaunt, haggard and weak. His religious views are the same, with perhaps nore intensity, as those of other members of he Society of Free Methodists, to which he clongs. He has for a long time been member of that order, but, according to his own confessions, publicly made at a series of meetings now in session, he fell from grace last summer and autumn. At these meeting e claims to have been converted anew. The order to which he belongs, however, requires a second degree of goodness after conversion viz: "Bible holiness," which is defined by them as the rooting out of the human heart o the evil tendencies left therein after conver This attribute also Mr. Green

acquired. The next degree, however, and the thest, "sanctification," or "perfection," imed by this sect before they can obtain ower," is what Mr. Green is fasting for and "power," is what Mr. Green is fasting for, and which he claims he will receive, though he fast unto death. Besides Green, the minister and six others claim that they have not eaten anything for two weeks. The people are on the verge of raving insanity, and their re-ligious excitement is now in the form of a

## SPICE FROM SPEISS.

An Anarchist in Chicago Addressing His Friends.

Chicago, January 3.—August Speiss, an active member of the local socialistic organization, made an address before a usual Sunday gathering of anarchists today, which was unanimously adopted as the sentiment of the meeting. The address cminded those pres meeting. The address teminded those pres-cut that today was the 25th anniversary of the accession to the throne of Emperor William, and that his reign had been a disgrace to civilization. Historical incidents were cited with more or less accuracy in sup-port of this accusation, and uncomplimentary remarks were not spared. The addience in-dessed this ownique with the sixting of the condorsed this opinion enthusiastically, and after simflar remarks had been made by other well known socialists on the subject, adjourned.

## THE BABY HAS COME.

Experiences of Telegraph Operators With Young Fathers.

From the Chicago Herald. Said one of the Western Union telegraph ceeivers yesterday: "Do you know that few ceople outside of the doctors and the elegraph eccivers realize how many babies are born in the world? Why, there isn't a day, Sundays in-cluded, that I don't handle from 15 to 25 'baby telegrams,' as we call 'em. By these I mean telegraphic announcements of the advent of ittle strangers. There's a good deal of human nature in these messages. Of course, they are usually sent to the little ones' grand parents, and they take on all shades of exuberance, em the wildly exalted ecstacy of a first-bor to the cold, formal, and not infrequently disgusted announcement of the sixth. I will say, however, that after the second or third event of the kind the light-

second or third event of the kind the light-ning is not drawn on so recklessly. The slower process of the mails is considered enough for the emergency. The coming of the first, however, is as sure to bring out an excited telegram as the sun shines. It is great fun to watch the senders of these first baby dispatches as they prepare them. A young father comes in with a hurried step young father comes in with a hurried step and an "exultant, beaming face. He grabs a blank and dashes off something like this: "Great news! Mary very ill! Fine boy!" Then he tears that up. Somehow he doesn't want the rude telegrapher to know the name of the gentle but happy sufferer, and he tries it again. "Expected event realized; a little girl; wife doing well." 'But, pshaw!" he says, 'that's rather a cold way to speak of her to her own father and mother. Wife, why of course she's wife but I do not like that,' and he tears it up. Then he starts again, and this time he up. Then he starts again, and this time he says: 'Confound the telegrapher, he shan't know anything about it,' and he writes: 'It has come-eight pounds-female. Mother all right.' He looks at it a minute, and then tears it up, with the remark: 'They won't know whether that means a Jersey call or a Hamiltonian colt.' By this time the oung man has got into a sweat, and grabbing pencil he dashes off: 'It's a girl. Mother bing nicely,' and after looking at that five or six minutes, and maybe with a moistened eye six minutes, and maybe with a moistened eye, he signs his first name to it and hands it in. They are all about alike, these first young fathers. They're proud and happy and conscious, and yet they will do almost anything to conceal their identity. Sometimes the young man comes in showing signs that the great domestic event has been too much for him, and then event has been too much for him, and then tic event has been too much for him, and then I have to take the pencil and help him out, and I do it in a practical way. I get the address and I simply write: "The little stranger is here. It is, a girl (or boy). Mother well' and then the man pays his half dollar and nearly pulls me through the window in his fierce desire to have me go and give the baby a bath. There is great fun in a telegraph office when the baby business has been particularly good." larly good

## A Cavalry Charge.

rom the State. "Forward!" was at once ordered, and the whole division moved out over the field we had just traveled. Hastily forming line, we advanced up the hill, on the charge, to find on reaching the summit that the rebels were doing the same thing on the other side. There was only one thing for us, and with a yell we went in. The enemy took the same view of the case, and came on in fine style. I noticed one large brawny fellow who seemed to have one large, brawny fellow, who seemed to have his eye fixed on me. It was lucky I did so, for had he caught me off my guard he would have cleft me to the saddle. His sword was above his head, and I noted him draw back and lift himself in the stirrups for a deadly blow, and I nerved myself to take the shock. It came like lightning, but my guard was good, and his sabre glanced off mine with-out harming me, and at the same time I gave him a cross cut on the neck with the point of my sabre. My horse turned as if on a pivot and, drawing my revolver, I fired at my tagonist point blank. From the effects of cut he reeled in the saddle enough to escape the bullet, my shot struck his horse in enough to escape the bullet, and my shot struck his horse in the back of the head, and the animal pitched for back of the head, and the animal pitched for-ward hoadlong, throwing his rider heavily, "Surrender!" said I, and he was too aston-ished at the sudden turn of affairs to make any objection. He proved to be a captain of the Seventeenth Virginia cavalry. I marched him off to headquarters and turned him over to the provost marshal. My sabre point had just cut the skin of his neck, and while the in-jury was not very serious, he probably carries the mark today, if he is alive. If I had been a few inches nearer, he would have lost his head sure. He told me he never was so surprised in his life. He was sure he should cut me down in spite of my guard, and entried in his life. He was sure he should ent me down in spite of my guard, and when I parried, cut him and shot his horse, all in the same instant, he was wholly demoralized. He was six inches taller than I was, and weighed forty pounds more, and he "allowed" he could not understand it. He felt the worst, however, about the loss of his horse which he said had carried him, through horse, which he said had carried him through everything since the first Bull Bun. That shot was a lucky one for me, for he was not so bad-ly wounded but what he would have made it interesting if he had wheeled and met me the

## SIX LIVES LOST.

THE SINKING OF A CHATTAHOO-CHEESTEAMER.

The W. D. Chipley Strikes Against a Protrud-ing Rock at Starke's Clay Lauding, and Soes to the Bottom - A Terrible Scene - . Six Dead Bodies Picked up.

COLUMBUS, Ga., January 3 .- [Special.]-The city has been in a state of frenzy today over the rumors which had been received during the ma ning of the sinking of the steamer W. D. Chipley. The first reports had the loss of life placed as high as fifty. As many of the pessengers, and all of the crew, were from this point, their friends and relatives crowded. around the offices of the Merchants, Mechanics and Planters' company, anxious to learn the exact facts. The first authentic news, however, was received at the office of the Enquirer-Sun. from which it appeared that six lives were known to be lost, that three hundred bales of cotton were in flames and floating down the river, and the Chipley was a wreck, completely broken to pieces.

#### THE STORY OF THE WRECK.

One of the worst points on the entire river Starke's Clay landing, which is twelve miles north of Fort Gaines. At that point the Chat-tahoochee takes an abrupt bend, and the waters, having gained in velocity from the heavy falls above, are almost resistless in their force. It is the great fear of the river men, and has the reputation of being the soene of more easualties than any other part of the river. Yesterday witnessed one of the worst rainstorms ever experienced in that section, the waters falling in blinding sheets. As night came on the darkness was impenetrahie while the rains were even more blinding than during the day. It was thus that the Chipley, working her way down to Apalachicola, under command of Gaptain O. M. Sparks. with Captain Brockaway and Ed Carpenter as pilots, tried to make the landing at Stark's Clay. As the vessel struck and lurched the piloteturned deathly pale, and cried out:

"We've struck upon the rock; look out for your lives!"

It was about eight o'clock, and many of the passengers had retired. A moment brought them out, and as they realized their danger, a wild shriek pierced through the moaning of the winds. Another lurch, and the waters washed clean over the decks, sweeping away the three hundred cotton bales. The passengers and crew realizing that all was up, clung to the bales and timbers as their only safety. Fire then added its terrors to the scene through the explosion of a kerosene lamp, which communicated to the cotton.

THE RESCUE COMES. It happened just at this moment that the Naiad turned the bend. Her officers at once gave orders for the rescue of the drowning men, but the danger of going near the burning cotton bales rendered this work extremely hazardous. It was evident, notwithstanding the gallant work of the Naiad, that a number of lives were lost. As the disaster occurred far distant from a telegraph station, the news could not be sent off in that manner, and the officers of the Naiad deemed it their duty to stay on the scene and render all assistar possible in saving life and property.

THE DEAD LIST During the day six bodies have been recovered. The books, etc., of the Chipley were lost, hence no list of the passengers could be obtained. Many of them, however, were colored, taken up at the various landings, and it has been impossible thus far to ascertain their number or the names of the lost. One of the dead recovered was a colored child, three colored men and two white men. One of the colored men was named James Alexander. It has been ascertained that one of the dead white was Mr. McAllister, of Neal's Landing Other bodies may have floated further down

The boat carried a cargo of three hundred bales of cotton, besides a large quantity of gen eral merchandise. The Naiad succeeded in tying up two hundred bales of cotton, but the ever has swollen so much today, owing to last 'ght's continued rains, that this cotton has been floated away, and will be swept into the The Chipley has been on the river two sea

sens. She was a staunch river craft, costing \$18,000 in construction. She belonged to th Merchants, Mechanics and Planters' line, W L. Tillman, president.

#### A BULLET IN HIS BRAIN. The Suicide of Robert T. Hoyt, of Rome

ROME, Ga., January 3 .- [Special.]-The city was startled today by the news that Robert T Heyt, a prominent merchant and influential citizen, had committed suicide at his residence in the upper part of town. It seems that for the past two weeks Mr. Hoyt has been very depressed in spirits. His health has been bad for some time, and his family fearing suicide kept a close watch over him. It is thought that he has attempted to swallow poison several times recently. This morning, while the family were at breakfast, Mr. Hoyt remained in his room. About half past nine his little daughter, about thirteen years old, went to his room to kiss him and bid him good-bye before starting to Sunday-school. Upon entering, to her horror, she found her father lying on the floor, the blood cozing from a gaping wound in his head and a pistol lying at his side. The little girl ran to her mother with the terrible intelligence, and soon the family was gathered in the room. Mr. Hovt had deliberately placed the pistol to his temple and fired, the ball penetrating his brain. He was still breathing and lived for two hours in an unconscious state. He died about twelve o'clock. The act was committed about half past nine this morning. No one in the nouse-heard the report of the pistol. Mr. Hoyt leaves a wife and several children. He had many friends, and stood well in business circles, being a member of the wholesale drug house of W. D. Hoyt & Co. No cause can be assigned for the suicide except ill health, which may have produced temporary aberration of the mind.

## THERESA ULLMAN'S DEATH.

A Shocking Accident which Puts Brunswick in Gloom.

BRUNSWICK, Ca., January 3 .- [Special.]-The sad accident resulting in the killing of little Theresa, the seven-year-old daughter of Alderman M. Ullman, by a north bound freight train of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railread yesterday, is the subject of much comment today. The accident is regarded as unavoidable, and no blame is attached to the officials of the train. Mr. Ullman, the father of the child, is the sonof Mr. Glanver, of the firm of Mayer & Glauver. The child had been to the store of Mayer & Glauver, which is located on the line of the

canal that runs through the railroad yard, and was leaving the store to go home when the unfortunate accident occurred which caus-ed her to lose her life. It seems that the banks of the canal were being repaired by the city, and the dirt between the tracks was torn up. As the child was crossing the track her feet sank in the soft earth and before she could extricate herself the freight train bocked down upon her. Three freight cars passed wer the head and upper portion of the body manging the flesh terribly. Her death must have be

#### TOPICS IN DAWSON.

A Christmas Week Which Passes Happily Without Anything to Mar It.

Dawson, Ga., January 3.-[Special.]-Not a single case of drunkenness was noticed on our street Christmas day. What other wet town in the state can beat that record?

The Methodist Sunday school Christmas tree, at the opera house, was one of the happy epi-sodes of a pleasant Christmas week. The saperintendent, Judge H. S. Bell, and the committee under his charge, Messrs. J. G. Parks, B. H. Brown and J. A. Laing, assisted by Mrs. Anthony and Mrs. Mize and the Misses Belle Cheatham, Laura Ozier and Annes Pilsbury, made the Christmas tree entertainment one of

The Dawson Cornet band gave a concert on st Thursday night which was well attended. Mr. Loyd Parks, of your city, is on a visit

Miss Alice Lowry, who is connected with the Troy, (Alabama) female college, is in the city on a visit to friends and relatives. Miss Lizzie and Master John Bryce, children of Judge Pilsbury, of Americas, are here

on a visit.

The outlook here is a good one, for every one seems to be buckking down to hard work for the year.

Editor W. K. Pilsbury will soon leave this place to take a position on a daily newspaper

n a neighboring city.
Mrs. Mollie Baldwin, of Cuthbert, and her Mrs. Wiley G. Parks and family, and to the family of Captain T. M. Allen, of the Robinson

Mr. C. M. Orr, a young man of splendid. character and excellent business ability gone to Macon to take a position in the change bank. He is sure to succeed, and also hosts of friends here all regret to see him-leave Dawson; as he is one of the best young men ever reared in our city.

Tracklaying on the M. & N. G. R. R. ELLIJAY, Ga., January 3. - [Special.] - Track-aying on the Marietta and North Georgia railroad was commenced on new year's morning and a quarter of a mile was haid the first day. A considerable force is now at work, nearly all of whom are white men from this, Gilmer, county. A large amount of money will thus be scattered among our homefolks. Crossties are being gotten out by the thousands, and better ones you will seldom see. Already millions of mineral wealth, marble, etc., has been developed along the line of this road, and there are millions of mineral wealth yet nudeveloped in north Georgia. THE CONSTITUTION, the friend of all the people of the state, has always been a friend to our railroad, and our people, and we mean to stand by THE C

## The Cats Got Out.

SYLVANIA, January 3.— [Special.]—'
of Messrs. Farker & Bolton, at Woo
the Sylvania railroad, was burned
Thursday night about 11 o'clock, w
thing in it. Both of the above nam
men were off at a party at the time
they returned to the spot where the
had stood there was nothing bu
ashes for them Ito gaze, upon. It
about \$3,700. They were insured
Insurance commany for \$2,300. Insurance company for \$2,300 ion of Mr. Parker that the sopen first and then burnt supposition being that locked inside were for morning unswinged.

An Overdue S Kennedy, arriv reports hav

eight day osed tobe lost. PATENTS FOR Specially Reported for the Albert A. Wood, Sofie

In the issue of December 20th, tions were gra of the southern Beadstead \_J. W. B Bookeasesists in Brick machine—Vi ristol, Tem. Car brake and start

## MACON MATTERS.

A QUIET DAY AND SUICIDAL WEATHER.

The Burial of Colonel Lane—An Impressive and Sad Gecasion—Church Services—Besth of Mrs. Os-terman—Change at the Lanier House— Fersonal Topics Gathered up,

MACON, Ga., January 3.-[Special.]-On an early train the remains of Colonel A. J. Lune arrived at the Central depot this morning. From there the coffin was taken to St. Paul's Episcopal church, where the funeral services were conducted by Rev. William Wingate, the

At ten o'clock, the appointed hour, a large congregation of people had gathered at the church to pay their respects to the distinguished dead. Christ church choir, consisting of Miss Jessie Hardeman, soprano; Mrs. Joe Wells, to: Luther Williams, tenor, and Julian Price, ass, sang the opening hymn in a most expressive manner. The services following were of a most impressive character, and the music was especially fine. The church is still decorated with the handsome designs in evergreens that were placed there during the holiday fes-

At 10:40 the 532d hymn was sung and the pallbearers, Hon. A. O. Bacon, J. Marsh Johnson, Frank S. Johnson, Robert Plant, Christopher Findlay, J. F. Hanson, Dr. J. S. Baxter and Colonel Rob't E. Park, took their places and the coffin was borne down the aisle to the solemn accompaniment of the grand old song: esus, lover of my soul, Let me to thy bosom fly.

The remains were then conveyed to Rose Hill cemetery, followed by the family and a long train of friends and old associates of the decased.

decased.

Colonel Jack Lane has lived in Georgia pretty much all his life. He was born in Virginia in 1823, but has been a citizen of Sparta for many years. He was a good soldier, having been wounded when colonel of the 49th Geor-gia regiment. He has been interested in railad enterprises since the war, and has served in the legislature from Hancock and Bibb counties at different times. He was greatly beloved and respected by those who knew him

Church Services.

Macon, Ga., January 3.—[Special.]—Regular services were held in all the churches today, and despite the miserably wet and disagreeable weather, there were pretty tair congregations in attendance.

Died.

Macon, Ga., January 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. Oscar Osterman died after a short illness at her husband's residence, on Walnut street, to-day. She was a Miss Wolff, and has several matried sisters in this city. Her parents also reside in Macon. She had been suffering with fever for some time, and this morning she rapidly grew worse, and she died in a short time

MACON, Ga., January 3.—[Special.]—John T Troutman has succeeded Tom Fulwood as day clerk at the Lanier house. Mr. Fulwood goes to Houston county to eagage in agricultural

Judge C. F. Crisp, J. A. Davenport, Cleve Davis, J. N. Hamil, A. C. Lang, W. K. Wheatley, W. E. Hawkins and George W. McNeal came in from Americus this evening.

General Gleanings. Macon, Ga., January 3.—[Special.]—Mrs. D. P. Lapp, who is a sister of police officer Dan Thomas, is dangerously ill in Hawkins-

new wholesale grocery business, under

name of Stephens, Bone & Chappell, established in Macon. Macon shows some strong evidences of nd steady growth. There are several es two churches building

detitute woman named Johnson case has been mentioned in the yesterday and was buried at the

ie, a sit of Mr. Solomon, on identally shot himself through pistol a few days since. The

dictator; W. H. Mans-V. Davis, assistant dicporter; C. J. Stroberg, Hudgins, treasurer; L. Schmitt, guide; T. B. nt them at

Personal. Macon, January 3.—[Special.]—A. W. S. Mozo kas been promoted to an official appointent as mail carrier to South Macon.

Mrs. L. A. Hause and Miss Katie Smith, of

Nisbett, who has been visiting

Pope, of Lafayette, Ala., se in Wesleyan. where she has been so friends and relatives our of the south incluxposition, Mrs. L. N the city, leaving Selma, Alabama, for a that city.

ny years sheriff of of a widowed

active

are hard at

GEORGIA GOSSIP.

Items of Interest Gathered Throughout the

Mr. Joseph H. Pool, son of Rev. S. N. Pool, of Big Creek, has killed one hundred squirrels since the last week in April. Editor Gantt is seriously ill, and consequent-

Madison Settle, an employe of the Georgia chemical works in Augusta, who fell sixty feet and broke his neck, was buried yesterday. An election on the prohibition question will be ordered at an early day, in Fannin, the required number of of petitioners having been

obtained. A coroner's jury summoned to investigate the shooting of Lucy Reed, in Ware county, have fixed the crime on Columbus Newcoart. Both colored.

Waycross stands in need of a high-school male teacher. The Headlight says: "Such a person, sober and well-recommended, might do well here." Mrs. John Brack, of Clinch county, who was recently burned so badly from having her dress to take fire while standing in front of the fireplace of her home, is dead.

The dwelling house on Mr. W. B. Christie's place, in Dawson county, has been consumed by fire. The building was insured for about \$900, but Mr. Christie suffered still a loss several hundred dollars.

An incendiary fire destroyed the crops, stables and two mules belonging to Wood Jones, in Calhoun counly. The family narrowly escaped destruction. The ginhouse of J. T. P. Daniels, in the same county, was also destroyed by incompliaries. by incendiarism.

The Athens Banner learns that hundreds of negro families from adjoining counties intend to move to Athens, so as to take advantage of the free school system; and says: "This is an injustice to our native colored population, unless the parties intend to become permanent citizens. We don't want any loaters and vagabonds, and if such infest the city, the police will see that they are provided for in a way that they do not count on."

It is reported that Tom Mount was found dead on Sand mountain, Ala., a few days ago, shot, and pinned to his coat was a paper bearing the words, "This is the last." It will be re membered that Mount was with Kellett when they tried to arrest McCoy eight or ten years ago for selling whisky, and that both of them shot at him, though only one bullet hit him McCoy afterwards threatened the lives of

Mr P A Forrester of Lee county lost his corn crib, fodder house and stockade by fire on Tuesday night. His crib was well filled with corn, and in another building near by was his corn, and in another outdring near by was his last year's crop of fodder, peas, etc. The two buildings and their contents, and the stockade surrounding them, were totally destroyed. The mules were gotten out of the stockade harely in time to be saved, Mr. Forrester estipates his loss at from \$1,500 to \$2,000. He had

The Courier says that up to a few days ago The Courier says that up to a few days ago, Mr. N. C. Brand was a merchant of south Rome. On the 29th he sold out his stock of goods to Mr. J. C. White, and in his burry to leave be neglected to pay some of his debts. His creditors, after finding that he had gone, levied on the goods purchased by White, and the store was closed. White has a receipt from Brand for the nurchess money. He will nor. Brand for the purchase money. He will perhaps wait until the case is decided at the next term of the superior court before he will be permitted to open.

The Athens Banner says: The first step taken by Mayor Reaves should be to pull all those vile dens in our city, the spawning places of difficulties and sin. They are known to the officialities and sin. They are known to the police, and have been tolerated too long already. The unfortunate death of the young student last week, who received his fatal blow in one of these sinks of iniquity, should warrant this course. The good people of our city have borne this infliction long and patiently, and now they cry aloud for protection.

The Genrollton Times has a story of the

The Carrollton Times has a story of the chables: "About four or five weeks ago a change dog went to Thomas Ingram's at 10 o'cleek in the night and bit a calf. At 2 o'clock the same night a dog, supposed to be the same one, bit a calf at Thomas Stamps's. Mr. Stamps saw the dog by torch light and shot at it, but under the influence of excitement he sed it. On Wednesday, the 16th of Decen er. Mr. Ingram's calf began to show signs of madness, and on Sunday morning he killed it. On the 19th Mr. Stamps's calf went mad. Mr. Stamps kept his confined till Saturday the 29th, when it died.

Richard Payne, a young white man, was arrested Saturday near Rome, charged with horse-stealing. On Christmas he went to a stable in Rome to hire a horse saying he wanted to go a few miles out in the country to attend a marriage. After he failed to show up officers were sent in search of him, and 'posta cards containing descriptions of the man and horse were sent in every direction. One of them reached Fairmount, Gordon county, and a few hours before it arrived Payne had swapped horses with Mr. Walden. He was still in the neighborhood, and as he and his horse answered the descriptions he was arrested.

Rome Courier: Brown Swofford, the young man who was assaulted on the highway and robbed Tuesday night, December 22, came to town yesterday and identified the negro, Sam Shropshire, as the guilty party. When he was satisfied that Shropshire was the man who assaulted him, he swore out a warrant against him, and the negro was transferred from the city prison to the jail. On the day mentioned above, Swofford came to this city and sold a bale of cotton. With his money in his pocket, he started home, taking a negro up with him in the wagon. When the vehicle had gotten to he place on the road 'called Daniel's Gap negro turned on Swofford and the negro turned on Swofford and dealt him a severe blow on the head, which knocked him senseless. About sixteen dollars were taken by the negro from Swofford's pocket. As neighbor of the young man found him lying insensible and carried him home. After he had recovered sufficiently, he sent a descrip-tion of the negro who had assualted him to the officer of this city and they went quietly the officers of this city, and they went quietly to work on the matter. Shropshire was spot-ted, and last Thursday afternoon Officer Harry Wimpes arrested him in South Rome and turned him over to Policeman Prather, who carried him to the city lock-up to await the arrival of Swofford. Shropshire denies that he is the man, and says that he can show where he was on the evening in question The committal trial will come off next Monday morning at 10 o'clock at Justice Harris

The Grave by the Roadside.

From the Dawson, Ga., Appeal. In the northern part of this county, near Pine Head academy, is a lone grave by the roadside. Tradition ssys that some travelers many years ago lost an infant while camping there, and burying their darling, moved on to other parts. A board that spanned the length of the grave once bore the date 1854, which was two sears before the act laying off Terrell county. At that time only a few families lived in that locality, and the forest was an unbroken wilderness. wilderness.

Hall County Products.

From the Gainesville, Ga., Eagle. We were shown a day or two since by Mr. J F. Little, of this city, a beet grown by R. K. Edison, of this county, weighing ten and a half pounds and measuring twenty inches in length and nineteen inches in circumference. We saw in the drug store of Messrs. Curtis

M. Little, the other day, a moster turnip, raised by our friend, Colonel B. H. Bates, at Candler, in this county, that weighed eight and a half

"The Ruling Passion Strong in Death." From the Athens, Ga., Banner, It is said that John Wesley Cooley, the unfortunate convict who died suddenly Friday, fortunate convict who died suddenly Friday, was seen by some of his fellow-convicts in the act of steating tobacco and concealing it in his beem, a short while before his death, and that the tobacco was found about his person after he died. Cooley had been frequently arraigned before the courts for larceny, and would generally plead guilty. SUCCESSFUL FARMERS!

THE MEN WHO MAKE MONEY OUT OF THEIR LAND

of Honor From the Parms of the Con The Corn-Raisers and their Work-All Sorts of Crops and How They Are Made to Pay-A Good Showing, Etc.

Successful farming is the backbone of our prosperity. When the farmers prosper, all men prosper. When farming does not pay, nothing pays. There are many farmers who make money

every year. There are men who have made fortunes in their old fields, while other men, with farms lying alongside, have grown poorer every year. Why is this? By what rule does the one man succeed and the other fail? We do not presume to be able to give the

rule. Book farmers don't amount to much. Newspaper farmers don't amount to much more. So we will let the real farmers talk. In this article, and those that will follow, we will print the actual experience of practical farmers, from which other farmers may get hints that will be of value. We have a mass of interesting letters, and will print them, week after week. The first installment we print today.

Middle Georgia Farmers That are Happy. FORSYTH, Ga., October 30, 1885 .- Editors Constitution: Yours of the 27th inst., requesting me to give you the names of six or eight successful farmers of our county, with their methods of cultivation and other matters, has been received, and I hasten to reply.

Mr. W. H. H. Bush commenced farming im-

of what had always been considered poor pinal land. He plants after careful preparation makes a free, judicious use of fertilizers; car ploys improved methods of cultivation, and has had wonderful success. He has raised fine crops of corn, wheat, oats, cotton, turnips, etc. I have heard the following estimated etc. I have heard the following estimated yield of his crops: Corn, from three to five barrels per acre; wheat, fifteen to twenty bushels per acre; cotton, two-thirds of a bag per acre. He does not give any special attention to stock raising, yet has fine hogs, and raises pork more or less every year. His farm is in a fine condition—improving from year to year, and I suppose its market value is twice what it was twenty years ago. He is worth from \$10,000 to \$15,000, and a large proportion of this property is the accumulation of the last fifteen years.

ifteen years.

Mr. John Abercrombie has succeeded well n the cultivation of the soil. He has corn to in the cultivation of the soil. He has corn to sell every year. He rarely fails to realize a bag of cotton for every two acres. He raises wheat and eats. He too prepares well before planting and cultivates skillfully. His farm is naturally rather productive and he has been able to make his fine crops without using fertilizers to any great extent. He is worth ten or fifteen thousand dollars the greater part of or fifteen thousand dollars, the greater part of t made within the past few years.

Mr. Andrew Zellner lives in a section of Mcnroe that is remarkably productive. The soil of his farm is especially adapted to the production of corn and wheat. He makes a skillful use of his natural advantages and pre-sents a fine example of a thrifty farmer. He makes good crops of cotton, corn, wheat and oats. Sells bacon and grain. His farm is constantly improving in value and his estate is accumulating year by year. I would estimate his taxable property at from seven to ten thousand dollars, at least half of it the result of his good management.

Mr. Woodbridge Rumble came home at the

and, cultivated skilfully, always raised supply of corn and meat, with all the cotton he could. In a few years he bought he could. In a few years he bought a farm near Forsyth that was considered poor land; went to work on it; has made fine crops of corn, wheat, oats and cotton; has paid for it, and improved it until it is now worth double what it was when he took charge of it. He is worth from three to five thousand dollars

Mr. James Sutton, our representative in the last legislature, and Mr. Simeon Zellner are additional examples of what can be done by industry, diligence and good management in the cultivation of the soil. The same general statements as to methods of preparation, cultivation and management are true of them as of he others. They are all tillers of the soil, hey depend on their farms for a support. They are all accumulating. They live in heat, comfortable homes, with pleasant surroundings. Their gardens and orchards furnish them unbought luxuries well nigh every month

in the year. very few of our county, are making any spiral effort at raising stock. Quite a number our farmers raise a supply of good well fattened pork; have cows enough to furnish them a abundant supply of milk and butter, and raise mules and horses, but perhaps not enough at tention is paid to these things. Nothing i done in our county in the way of cultivating grasses. Comparatively few farmers are inter-ested in sheep husbandry.

Fruit is abundant in our county, especially apples, peaches, pears and grapes. Peaches were plentiful with us this year, from May fill October, and many of our farmers are now supplied with apples more delicious than we can

I could greatly extend the list of thrifty en terprising farmers in our county. There are doubtless many more marked instances of success that have not come under my observation. I have just selected names that I am well acquainted with around me within a circle of ten miles.

Fortunate Farmers In Southern Georgia. FORT GAINES, Ga., November 5, 1865.— Editors Constitution.—Your favor of the 27th of October came duly to hand, and I have been waiting to see several parties before an-swering, as I wished to get a brief outline of their operations, but none of those whom 1 wished to see have been in town, so I will

write what I know personally of their method of farming, success, etc.

One of the first is Mr. W. B. Hathaway, who commenced farming on what we term poor pine land, for which he gave from seventy-five cents to one dollar per acre. When the war closed it left him a poor man, not being worth exceeding five hundred dollars all fold Hawas young stall, and prospected of a told. He was young, stout, and possessed of a strong will, he bought a lot of land, 259 acres, for which he gave \$2.00. He then hired twoor three negro men, and commenced to clear land, not having as much as he wanted to work opened. He first set apart a suffi-cient part of his land to raise his corn, outs, and ground peas upon in abundance at home, which he has continued to do to this day, afterwards planting what cotton he could cultivate, which has been his moneyed crop. His motto has ever been to feed his land well, and by judicious manuring has brought his land up to eighteen to twenty-five bushels of corn, and seven to fifteen hundred rounds of seed cotton to the acre, when origipounds of seed cotton to the set, when ongreally the land would not have produced more than five bushels of corn, and from 200 to 400 pounds of seed cotton. He now owns several plantations. He rents now a large proportion of his land. Some he still works on the share of his land. Some he still works on the share system, and a portion by monthly and day laber. He has made farming a success by his energy and application to his business. It is a treat to go to his home and see everything around him fat and sleek, and you would relish his home-made hams and other delicacies of his hospitable table. He is worth somewhere about \$40,000 to \$50,000. Then there are J. B. Grimsley, John H. Jenkins, W. B. Jenkins, Frank McKinney, R. A. Turnipseed and A. L. Foster, and I could name many others in our county who have made money others in our county who have made money farming. Almost in every instance where one has made money, he has done so by making all or nearly so as possible of the articles con-sumed on the plantation. All cotton will not

when I have an opportunity of seeing the parties and getting their methods of cultiva-tion, etc. Your friend,

Some Good North Georgia Farmers. Some Good North Georgia Farmers.

Crawford Springs, Catoosa county, Ga.,
January 3.—It has been truly said that East
Tennessee farmers live better than any farmers
in the world. The writer knows it to be a fact
that he believes in good eating and raises as
many products suited to the table as any other
man. And Georgia has hundreds of just as
thrifty farmers as Tennessee, and some of them
live right here in Catoosa county.

Of the number I will name, C. W. Gray

Of the number I will name, C. W. Gray leads with the most fine stock and self-sup-porting farm, with a well constructed and well stocked fish pond, a splendid concrete flower house filled with choice flowers. Mr. Gray is a man of indomitable energy and a practicable

The Church brothers come next with fine horses, good hogs, a good farm with plenty of every thing around them without buying through middle men to get yellow corn and bulk meat from the northwest. Themas H. Williams and Thomas A. Wil-

liams are both thrifty old farmers surrounded with all the necessaries of life, raised on their own farms. These gentlemen are also wealth producers, and make money farming on the plan of rotating their crops, and don't know anything about having to buy western meat and bread. They have money at interest, but din't make it making cotton or buyest, but didn't make it making cotton or buying guano to put on their land, but made it raising hogs, sheep, cattle, and colts, on a self-sustaining farm, and loaning money; the

things that pay in north Georgia.
G, P. and B. F. Harris are young farmers of progressive ideas, and lead in hay, grass, clover and wheat, and wear out their wagons hauling their products to market by the carload, and carry the money back home to loan to some safe man who don't makes business of buying a yankee ax handle to put in his ax to cut down a nice hickory in front door that will make the same kind and just

farmers that I could name, and what they are worth, and how they make a good living, and how they made most of their money, and how they make it yet, but I don't think it neces-sary, for we see and know that to live well means to make what we live on : to live easy means to make that which we need; to live in-dependent means to make your own bread and meat; to live hard on the farm means to bay everything, to live outside of your income, and plant a big cotton crop means that farming don't pay nohow. This has been demonstrated in the gable end of Georgia, and men have profited by the experience of others, and know too well that the all cotton or the all anything else won't pay. Much can be said as what to plant and how to plant it, and I must say that the farming people should read more, and compost more, plant less and cultivate it better, and also study the soil and see what it is best dapted to.

There are some things that if let alone will

There are some things that if let alone will adjust themselves. I never tire of reading how to farm for profit, for I know I am almost certain to learn something from the reading. We have to keep studying and changing to meet the many changes of climate, soil and markets. The truth is we never get done learning. I see farmers all over the country ruining their farms with turning plows, rolling the field as close to the fence as they can ing the field as close to the fence as they can get it for the briars and bushes, making sev ral middle furrow that may cause a wash or at least a weak place in the field. Why not coll it to the center and have no middle furrow, or roll towards the top of the hill and have fewer middle furrows, and also avoid packing the fresh plowed ground at the cor-

I know of one farmer in this county that has I know of one farmer in this county that has a good farm, and makes it better every year, by turning under all the grain vegetation he can in the fall, and says he would rather pay one dollar per day for hands to plow it in the fall, than to pay twenty-five cents in the spring. This farmer rolls his fields to the center or to the highest part of the field as the case may be. case may be.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS. What An Fx-Georgian Is Doing for Himself

in Alabama. TALLAPOOSA, Ala., January 2.—[Special Correspondence.—One mile and a half south of Alexander City, in Alabama, stands the stately mansion of Mr. J. J. Grimsley, one of Tallapoosa's most successful farmers. Mr. Grimsley moved to his present home, ten years ago, one thousand dollars in debt. His new neighbors told him that he could not possibly pay for the place, at the same time volunteering the unpleasant information that the man from whom he had bought it was compelled to sell it and move, in order to escape starvation. The farm was not only very poor, but sadly in need of repair. Twelve acres was all he found enclosed, and the greater part of the remain-der consisted of old exhausted fields over der consisted of old exhausted fields over-grown with serub pines and broomsege. To use his own words he "left the main road, when moving, approached the house, a log cabin, through the fields, and found broomsedge growing in the chimney corners." Nothing dannted, however, he "pulled off his coat and rolled up his sleeves." determined to win; and he did win as the sequal will show. In order to an-San Francisco win, as the sequel will show. In order to ap-preciate his management of this barren farm, it should be remembered that its maximum production was then one bale of cotton to five cres, and in one particular instance twenty hive acres, a few years before Mr. Grimsley' purchase, produced only one bale. This sam land, one hundred and sixty acres, for which he paid eight hundred dollars in two installments, now produces fully one-half bale of cotton to the acre—some portions make a bale per acre—and is rapidly growing richer every year. With the means accumulated on it, he has crected and furnished a fine mansion, and purchased another val-uable farm, for which he paid the cash, is out of debt, has plenty to eat and to wear, and has money in his pocket. He delights in growing cotton as a specialty, but never fails to make corn enough and to spare. His lands are not adapted to this latter crop but he manages to raise, on an average, twenty bushels to the acre. He never, in his life, bought a bushel of corn or a pound of meat, or lard for his own use, and with the exception of a sin-gle instance in which he bought fifteen bush-els of corn, has invariably supplied his tenants with provisions from his own crib and smokehouse. His sales of last year's corn crop amounted to five hundred bushels, not including what was sold to his tenants. He is a great advocate for diversified crops, and consequently never hows anything that his ages to raise, on an average, twenty bushels to He is a great advocate for diversified crops, and consequently never buys anything that his land will produce. He manures heavily, of course, but rarely uses commercial fertilizers, and then only for the purpose of experimenting. He is very careful to pen all his stock at night, the year round, and keeps one boy busy most of the time collecting and housing hard. most of the time collecting and housing barn

mest of the time collecting and housing barrayard manure. Each morning the droppings of his stock are put under shelter as quick as practicable, one of his peculiarities being never to allow manure of any kind to be exposed to rain or sunshine, when it can be avoided. The quantity of manure he gets from all sources is no less than fifty tons annually, which is put into one large house a few weeks before planting time, and there allowed to remain in one vast heap until ready for use. He does not, like most farmers, put it out in piles on the land, but takes it directly from the wagons, and puts it into the furrows and covers it up.

directly from the wagons, and puts it into the furrows and covers it up.

In addition to raising his own provisions, he raises his own stock of all kinds, and generally has two or three colts on hand to sell. He is never without a pen of hogs, winter or summer, and sells corn and meat every year. He has two fish ponds, one for cat and one for carp, from which, in the last two years, he has realized something over three hundred dollars. These ponds have the appearance of natural formatious, and the scenery near them is quite picturesque—a romantic spot, just the is quite picturesque—a romantic spot, just the place for trysting and picnics—often resorted to by the young people in the vicinity. When asked by this scribe to state, in as few

do.

This last season two gentlemen of our town ande with two plows \$2,500 clear off of water-melens alone. I am thoroughly convinced that in diversified farming lies the success of our beloved state.

If you wish I will try and write you again

When asked by this scretce to state, in ay few words as possible, the secret of his success, his reply was: "Two words, industry and economy, tell the whole story.

"My plan is to be constantly employed in profitable work, in order to add something to what I already possess, and never allow any leak. I never buy anything if it can be

J. T. Trowbridge's Little Master " Will Bagin in the 113 by W. A. Propers. Two Utilians of People Will Bent R. The Common is a first weeking. Price, \$1.75 a lear. Epolinea e la fred Levim this peres d FERRY LIASON & CO., Public tors, 41 Tempie Piace, Docton Mass.

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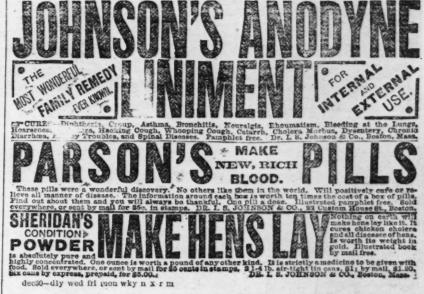
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avoided, unless it can be turned to good acavoiced, unless it can be turned to good account, and always manage to sell sofnething. However, I must say that much of my success is to be attributed to the teachings of my old friend and employer, Hiram Warner, late chief justice of the state of Georgia. Last, but not least, comes my wife, who has done as much to impress our common lot as I have."

much to impreve our commou lot as I have."
Mr. Grimsley is a native of Meriwether
county, Georgia, where the writer know him
many years ago. During the late war he was nany years ago. During the late war he was lieutenant in the 41st Georgia regiment, and did good tervice for the "lost cause." His old friends in Georgia and elsewhere, no doubt will be glad to hear of his prosperity in this, the land of his adoption. Fr. M. M.

New Orleans Jan

SOUTHERN PACIFIC R'Y

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TICKETS 897.55 and Return. City of Mexico \$110.00 and Return. Los Angeles

For further information address W. C. WATSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent, New Orleans, La, we su 2 wks

\$110.00 and return.

The Stone Mountain Granite and Mailway The Stone Mountain Granite and Railway Company
Have recently added all of the necessary machinery, and are now making a specialty of mausolems, monuments, tombs, coping and all descriptions of cemetery work. Work gnaranteed, equal to any procured elsewhere, and at prices which will prove satisfactory to purchasers. Parties contemplating erecting monuments are requested to confer with us and we will submit designs from which they can select one approximating in cost the remount they wish to expend. We confidently refer to the Kimball House Co., Constitution Fublishing Co., O. E. Fuller, H. G. Huhrt, or to other contracts executed by us as an evidence of the skill of our workmen.

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A LARGE LOT OF

25 Per Cent Below their Value

during this coming week. These goods were receive ed too late for Christmas trade, for which they were intended.

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THE JEWELER.

## NEW ORLEANS SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS SHORT LINE

The Georgia Pacific R'y. Co. Schedule in Effect December 3d, 1885.

WESTWARD. WESTWARD.
Leaves Atlanta 8 05 a. m. daily.
Stops at all Stations.
Arrives at Birmingham 3 55 p. m.
"Meridian 11 30 p. m.
"New Orleans 7 00 a. m. Leaves Atlanta daily 4 30 p. m.
Stops at all stations between
Atlanta and Tallapoosa
Arrives at Birmingham 11 35 p. m
" Meridian 6 25 a m.
" Wicksburg 12 40 p m.
" Shreveport 11 10 p m. arrives at New Orleans 1 00 p m Deaves Atlanta 10 00 p. m. daily Stops at all stations Arrives Birmingham 9 50 a. m.

Leaves Birmingham 8 00 am daily Stops at all Stations. Arrives at Atlanta 8 00 p. m. Leaves Birmingham 5 45 pm daily Stops at all Stations. Arrives Atlanta 9 30 a Leaves Birmingham 1 05 am daily Stops at all stations between Tallapoosa and Atlanta. Arrives at Atlanta 7 15 a.m.

rrives at Lynchbug 1 50 a m. " Washington 8 00 a m.
" Baltimore 9 35 a m.
" Philadelphia 12 45 p m.
" New York 3 40 p m,

Mann boudoir sleeping and dining cars between Atlanta and New Orleans via the Georgia Pacific railway and Queen and Crescent on trains 50 and 53.
Train 53 connects at Atlanta with E. T. V. & Ga. R. R., C. R. R. of Ga. and Ga. R. R. for points in Georgia and Florida, and with PHEDMONT AIR LINE for points in the Carolinas, Virginia and the The fastest line to Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

Fullman cars Atlanta to New York without change.
Trains 50 and 52 leave Atlanta on arrival of New York trains via PIEDMONT AIR-LINE and make the fastest time via New Orleans and Shreveport to all points in Texas.
Also connect at Eirmingham with L & N. R. R. for Nashville, Memphis, Louisville, Chicago and St. Louis

Fast Line, Atlanta, New York and All Points East.

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Atlanta, and from Georgia Pacific depot
treet and Powell avenue) Birmingham, Ala.
AGE,
GEO, S. BARNUM,
ral Sup't. General Passenger Agent. THE GEORGIA RAILROAD

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
Office General Manager,
Augusta, Ga., Nov. 21, 188
Commencing Sunday, 22d proximo, the follow
passenger schedule will be operated:
Trains run by 90th meridian time. FAST LINE. NO 27 WEST-DAILY.

NO. 28 EAST-DAILY. Leave Atlanta. Leave Gainesvi 2°45 pm

FINE ART GOODS

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 2 will, if signaled, stop at

supper. intreast and south

own fell y

St tiect of Sermon, "Long Life"-To Shortly Begin "The Choice of Husband and Wife""Duties of Husband," Etc., Etc.

Shooklyn, N. Y., January 3 .- [Special.] At the Brooklyn tabernacle this morning the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., gave notice at he would shortly begin a series of Sab bath morning discourses on the "Marriage Ring," treating from a religious standpoint the following topics: "The Choice of Hushe following topics: "The Choice of Hus-and and Wife," "Clandestine Marriages and Escapades," "Duties of Husbands to Wives," "Duties of Wives to Husbands," "The Wron Ways of Women," "Costume and Morals, "Competent Housewifery," "Sensible Young Wemanhood," "Women who will Pass Life Single." "Influence of Sisters over Brothers,"
"The Modern Novel and Woman," "Boarding Houses and Hotel Life," and the "Treatment of Man-Servant and Maid-Servant."

Dr. Taimage's sermon today was on Long Life, and the text was taken from Exodus xx., 12: That thy days may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee. Follow

ing is the sermon in full: January 3d, 1886. The old almanacs and the old memorandums flung aside. Everything to remind us of the fact that another volume in the history of time has begun, and every thoughtful man and woman at such time discusses the length or the shortness of human Faithful discharge of duty is in my text set forth as having much to do with the length of our earthly stay. Through the mistake of its friends religion has been chiefly associated with sick beds and graveyards. This whole bject to many people is odorous with chlorine carbolic acid. There are people who canprenounce the word"religion"without hear-in it the clipping chisel of the tombstone er. It is high time that this thing were nged and that religion instead of being ented as a hearse to carry out the dead, ald be represented as a chariot in which iving are to triumph. Religion, so far from ng from one's vitality is a glorious ad It is sanative, curative, hygienic. od for the eyes, good for the spletn, good for the muscles. When Daor the eyes, good for the ears, good for in the Psalms prays that religion may be input he does not speak of it as a mild ness or an emaciation, or an attack of morless or an emacation, or an active of mor-spiritual cramp; he speaks of it as "the og health of all nations," while God pro-ces long life to the plous, saying: "With life will I satisfy thee." e fact is that men and women die-too

It is high time that religion joined the medical science in attempting to inhuman longevity. Adam lived 930 Methusaleh lived 969 years. As late thistory of the world as Vespasian, there at one time in his empire forty-five peo-35 years old. So far down as the sixteenth tury. Peter Zartan died at 185 years of age. do not say that religion will ever take the ce back to antediluvian longevity, but I do y the length of human life will be greatly hild shall die a hundred years old." Now, if ecording to the Scriptures, the child is to be a nundred years old, may not the men and women reach to three hundred and four hundred and five hundred? The fact is we are

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fov. 21, 1885. the following

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dred and five hundred? The fact is we are meredwarfs and skeletons compared with some of the generations that are to come.

Take the African race. They have been under bondage for centuries, Give them a chance and they develop a Frederick Douglass or a Tousaint l'Ouverture. And if the white race shall be brought out from under the serfdom of sin, what shall be the body? What shall be the race is the serfer of the serfer when the serfdom of sin, what shall be the body? What shall be the soul? Religion has only just touched our world. Give it full power for a few centuries, and who can tell what will be the strength of man and the beauty of woman, and the long

My design is to show you that practical religion is the friend of long life, and I prove it first from the fact that it makes the care of our Thysical health a positive Christian duty. Whether we shall keep early or late hours, whether we shall take food digestible or indigestible, whether there shall be thorough or incomplete mastication, are questions very of-ten deferred to the realms of whimsicality; but the Christian man lifts this whole problem of health into the accountable and the divine. He says: "God has given me this body and he Fas called it the temple of the Holy Ghost, and to deface its altars, or mar its walls, or crumble its pillars, is a God-defying sacrilege." He sees God's caligraphy in every page anatomical and physiological. He says: "God has given me a wenderful body for noble puposes." That arm with thirty-two curious bones, wielded by forty-six curious pures and all under ed by forty-six curious muse es, and all under the brain telegraphy; three hundred and fifty pounds of blood rushing through the heart every hour; the heart in twenty-four hours beating one hundred times during the twenty-four hours overcoming resistance amounting to 224,000, 600 pounds weight; during the same time the Lugs tsking in fifty-seven hogsheads of air; and all this mechanism not more mighty than delicate, and easily disturbed and demolished. The Caristian man says to himself: "If I hurt my nerves, if I hurt my brain, if I hurt any of my physical faculties, I insult God and call for dhe retribution." Why drid God tell the Levites not to offer to him in sacrifice animals imparfect or diseased." He meant to fell us in imperfect or diseased? He meant to fell us in all the ages, that we are to offer to God cur very best physical condition; and a man who, through irregular or gluttonous eating, tuins his health, is not offering to God such a sacrifice. Why did Paul write for his cloak at Troas? Why should such a great man as Paul be anxious about a thing so insignificant as an overcoat? It was because he knew that with pneumonia and rheumatism he would not be worth half as much to God and the church as with respiration easy and foot

An intelligent Christian man would consider than absurdity to kneel down at night and way and ask God's protection, while at the me time he kept the windows of his beddom tight shut against fresh air. He would tassoon think of going out on the bridge ween New York and Brooklyn, leaping off then praying to God to keep him.

ween New York and Brooklyn, leaping off
then praying to God to keep him
a getting hurt. Just as long as
defer this whole subject of
ical health to the realm of
usicality, or to the pastry-cook, or to the
ner, or to the baker, or to the apothecary,
the clothier, you are not acting like a
ian. The care of all your physical
nervous, muscular, bone, brain, cellutissue—for all you must be brought to
genent. Smoking your nervous system in
fidgets, burning out the coating of your
somach with wine logwooded and strychnined;
walking with thin shoes to make your feet
look delicate; pinched at the waist until you
are nigh cut in two, and neither part worth
anything; groaning about sick headache and
palpitations of the heart, which you think
come from God, when they come from your
own foll y! What right has any man or any
woman to deface the temple of the Holy
(thost?

What is the ear? Why, it is the whispering callery of the human soul: What is the eye? It is the observatory God constructed, its telescope sweeping the heavens. What is the hand? An instrument so wonderful that when the Earl of Bridgewater lequeathed in his will forty thousand dollars for treatises to be written on the wiedow. hat when the Fair of Dengelater bequested in his will forty thousand dollars for treatises to be written on the wisdom, lower and goodness of God, Sir Charles Bell, ale great English anatomist and surgeon, found his greatest illustration in the construction of the human hand, devoting his whole book to that subject. So wonderful are these bodies that God names his own attributes after the different parts. His omniscience—it is God's eye. His omnipresence—it is God's eye. His omnipresence—it is God's eye. His omnipresence—it is God's eye with the highest properties of the midnight heavens—it is the vork of God's fingers. His His giving power—it is the herath of the Almighty. His dominion—the government shall be upon his

shoulder. A bedy so divinely honored and so divinely constructed, let us be careful not to abuse it. When it becomes a Christian duty to take care of our health is not the whole tendency towards long life? If I toss my watch about recklessly and drop it on the pavement and wind it up any time of day or night I happen to think of it, and often let it run down, and while you are careful with your watch, and never abuse it, and wind it up at just the same long careful with your watch, and never abuse it, and wind it up at just the same never abuse it, and wind it up at just the same hour every night, and put it in a place where it will not suffer from the violent changes of atmosphere, which watch will last the louger? Common sense answers. Now, the human bedy is God's watch. You see the hands of the watch, you see the face of the watch; but the beating of the heart is the ticking of the watch. Oh, be careful and do not let it run down!

down!

Again, I remark that practical religion is a friend of long life in the fact that it is a protest against all the dissipations which injure and destroy the health. Bad men and women live a very short life. Their sins kill them. I knew hundreds of good old men but I do not know a half dozen badold men. Why? They do not get old. Lord Byron died at Missolonghi at thirty ix years of age, himself his own Mazeppa, his unbridled passions the horse that dashed with him into the desert. Edgar A. Poe died at Baltimore at thirty eight years of age. The Baltimore at thirty eight years of age. The black rayen that alighted outhe bust above his hamber door was delirium tremens:

"Only this and nothing more." Napoleon Bonaparte lived only just beyon! mid-life, then died at St. Helena, and one of his doctors said that his disease was induced by excessive snuffing. The hero of Austerlitz, the man who by one step of his foot in the enter of Europe shook the earth, killed by a snuff box. On how many people we have the center of Parope shook the earth, killed by a snuff box! Oh, how many people we have known who have not lived out half their days because of their dissipations and indulgences! Now practical religion is a protest against all dissipations of any kind. "But," you say, "rofessors of religion have fallen; professors of religion have got drunk, professors of re-ligion have misappropriated trust funds, pro-fessors of religion have absconded." Yes, but they there was a their religion before they did they threw away their religion before they did their morality. If a man on a White Star line steamer bound for Liverpool, in mid-Atlantic jumps overhoard and is drowned, is that anything against the White Star line's capacity to take the man across the ocean? And if a man jumps over the gunwale of his religion and goes down never to rise, is that any reason for your believing that religion has no capacity to take the man clear through? In the one case, f he had kept to the steamer his body would have been saved; in the other case, if he had kept to his religion his morals would have been saved. There are aged people in this house today who would have been dead twentyfive years ago but for the defenses and the equipoise of religion. You have no more natural resistance than hundreds of people who natural resistance than hundreds of people who lie in the cemeteries today, slain by their own vices. The doctors made their case as kind and pleasant as they could, and it was called congestion of the brain or something else, but the snakes and the blue flies that seemed to crawl over the pillow in two sight of the delirous patient, showed what was the matter with him. You, the need Christian man walked along by that the aged Christian man, walked along by that unhappy one until you came to the golden pillow of a Christian life. You went to the right; he went to the left. That is all the right; he went to the left. That is all the difference between you. Oh, if this religion is a protest against all forms of dissipation, then it is an illustrious friend of long life!

Again religion is a friend of long life in the act that it takes the worry out of our emporalities. It is not work that kills men, tis worry. temporalities. It is not work that kills men, it is worry. When a man becomes a gennine Christian he makes over to God. not only his Christian he makes over to God. het only his affections, but his family, his business, his reputation, his body, his mind, this soul—everything. Industrious he will be but never worrying, because God is managing his affairs. How can he worry about business when, in answer to his prayers, God tells him when to buy and when to sell, and if he gain, that is best and if he lose that is best. best, and if he lose that is best.

best, and if he lose that is best.
Suppose you had a supernatural neighbor who came in and said: "Sir, I want you to call on me in every exigency. I am your fast friend: I could fall back on twenty million dollars; I can forsee a panic ten years; I hold the controlling stock in thirty of the best monetary institutions of New York; whenever you are in any trouble call on me and I will help you; on any trouble can on me and I with help you; you can have my money, and you can have my influence; there is my hand in pledge for it." How much would you worry about business? Why yeu would say: "I'll do the best I can, and then I'll depend upon my friend's generosity for the rest." Now, more than that is premised to every Christian business man. God says to him: "I own New York and God says to him: I own New York and London and St. Petersburg, and Pekin and Australia and California are mine; I can forsee a panic a million years; I have all the resources of

the universe, and I am your fast friend; when you get in business trouble, or any other trouble, call on me and I will hear and I will help, here is my hand in pledge of omnipotent deliverance." How much should that man worry? Not much. What lion will dare to put his paw on that Danie? If you could take a thermom-eter and thrust it into Shadrach's farnace, it

would never go up over seventy-five degrees. Is there not rest in this? Is there not an eternal vacation in this?

"Oh," you say, "here is a man who asked God for a blessing upon a certain enterprise, and he lost \$5,000 in it. Explain that." I will. Youder is a factory, and one wheel is going north and the other wheel is going north and the other wheel is going south. going north and theother wheel is going south, and one wheel plays laterally and the other plays vertically. I go to the manufacturer and I say: "O, manufacturer, your machinery is a contradiction. We do see not not be a set of the same and the say of the same and the say." I say: "O, manufacturer, your machinery is a contradiction. Why do you not make all the wheels go one way?" "Well," he says, "I made them to go in opposite directions on purpose, and they produce the right result. You go down statis and examine the earpets we are turning out in this establishment, and you will see." I go down on the other floor and I see the carpets, and I am obliged to confess that, though the wheels in that factory go in opposite directions, they turn out a beautiful result; and while I am standing there-looking at the exquisite fabric, an 'old Scripture passat the exquisife fabric, an 'old Scripture passage comes into my mind: "All things work together for good to them who love God." Is there not rest in that? Is there not tonic in

that? Is there not longevity in that? Suppose a man is all the time worried about his reputation? One man says he lies, another says he is stupld, another says he is dishonest, and half a dozen printing establishments at-tack him; and he is in a great state of excite-ment and worry and fune, and cannot sleep;

tack him; and he is in a great state of excitement and worry and fume, and cannot sleep; but religion comes to him and says: "Man, God is on your side; He will take care of your reputation. If God be for you who can be against you?" How much should that man worry about his reputation? Not much. If that broker, who a few years ago in Wall street, after he had lest money, sat down and wrote a farewell letter to his wife before he blew his brains out, if instead of taking out of his pocket a pistol, he had taken out a well-read New Testament, there would have been one less suicide. O, nervous and feverish people of the world, try this Almighty sedative; you will live twenty-five years longer under its soothing power. It is not chloral that you want, or more time that you want. It is the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

Again, practical religion is a friend of long life, in the fact that it remeres all carre ling care about a future existence. Every man wants to know what is to become of him. If you get on board a rail train, you want to know into what harbor it is going to run; and if you should tell me you have no interest in what is to be your. future destiny, I would, in as polite a way as I know how, tell you I did not believe you. Before I had this matter settled with reference to my future existence, the question almost worried me fitto ruined health. The anxieties men have upon this subject, if put tegether, would make a martyrdom. This is a state of awful unhealthiness. There are people who fret theuselves to death for fear of dying. I want this morning to take the strain of your nerves and the depression off your soul, and I make two or three experiments.

Experiment the first: When you go out of the world it does not what he had not a first when you go out of the world it does not what he had not had not had not have two or three experiments.

straight to glory. "Imporsible," you say, "my common sense as well as my religion, teaches that the bad and the good cannot live together forever. You give me no comfort in that ex-periment."

periment."

Experiment the second: When you leave this world you will go into an intermediate state, where you can get converted and prepared for heaven. "Impossible," you say; "as the tree falleth so it must ble, and I cannot postpone to an intermediate state that reformation which ought to have been effected in this state."

Experiment the third: There is no future world; when a man dies that is the last of him. Do not worry about what you are to do him. Do not worry about what you are in another state of being: you will not do any-thing. "Impossible," you say; "there is some-thing that tells me that death is not the appen-tion of the preface; there is something that dix but the preface; there is something that tells me that on this side of the grave I only get started, and that I shall go on forever. My power to think says 'Forever;' my affections say, 'Forever;' my capacity to enjoy or suffer

say, 'Forever,' my capacity to enjoy or sufference,' Well, you defeat me in my three experiments. I have saly one more to make, and if you defeat me in that I am exhausted. A highty one on a knoll back of Jernsalem one day, the skies filled with forked lightnings and the earth filled with volcanic disturbances, turned His rale and acquired face towards the turned His pale and agonized face towards the heavens, and said: "I take the sins and sor-rows of the ages into my own heart. I am the expistion. Witness, earth and heaven and I am the expiation." And the hammer stuch Him, and the spears punctured Him, and heaven thundered: "The wages of sin is death;" "The soul that sinneth it shall die;" "I will by no means clear the guilty." Then there was silence for half an hour, and the lightnings were drawn back into the scabbard f the sky, and the earth ceased to quive and all the colors of the sky began to shift the medves into a rainbow woven out of the falling tears of Jesus, and there was red as of the blood shedding, and there was blue as of he bruising, and there was green as of the heavenly foliage, and there was orange as of he day dawn; and along the line of the blue saw the words: "I was bruised for their iniquities;" and along the line of the red I saw the words: "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin;" and along line of the green I saw the words: "The leaves of the tree of life for the healing of the nations;"and along the line of the erange I saw the words: "The day spring from on high hath visited us." And then I saw the torm was over, and the rainbow, rose higher and higher until it seemed retreating to another heaven, and planting one column of its colors on one side the eternal hill, and planting the other column of its colors on the other side of the eternal hill, it rose upward and upward, and behold there was a rainbow round, about

Accept that sacrifice and quit worrying. Take the tonic, the inspiration, the longevity of this tuth. Religion is sunshine; that is healthy. Religion is fresh air and pure water hey are healthy. Religion is warmth; that s healthy. Ask all the doctors and they will tell you that a quiet conscience and pleasant anticipations are hygienic. I offer you perfect peace now and hereafter. What do you want in the future world? Tell me and you shall have it. Orchards? There are the trees with twelve manner of fruits, yielding fruit every month. Water? Scenery? There is the river of life from under the throne of God, clear as crystal, and the sea of glas mingled with fire. Do you want music There is the Oratorio of the Creation, led on by Adam; and the Oratorio of the Red Sea, led on by Moses; and the Oratorio of the Messiah, led on by St. Paul, while the archangel with swinging baton controls the one hundred and forty-four thousand who make up the orchestra. Do you want reunion? There ar your dead children waiting to kiss you, waiting to embrace you, waiting to twist garlands in your hair. You have been accustomed to open the door on this side the sepulchre: this morning I open the door on the other side the sepulchre. You have been accustomed to walk in the wet grass on the top of the grave; I show you the under side of the grave. I show you the inder side of the grave. The bottom has fallen out and the long ropes with which the pail-bearers let down your dead, let them clear through into heaven. Glory be to God for this robust, healthy religion. It will have a tendency to make you live long in this world, and in the world to come you will have eternal longevity.

eternal longevity. To be Successful

In all undertakings in life, of whatever name or nature, vigorous bodily health is essential, and a clear head. These are vouchsafed to all if they will practice the hygienic rules so clear ly set forth in that popular medical treatise the "Science of Life," See advertisement.

Established in 1857.

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WINE AND LIQUOR DEALER, BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER,

FIELD AND GARDEN SEED. A Perfect Variety Store: Just received FIFTY BUSHELS SEED RYE.

Orders from city or country promptly filled at lowest rates. Terms cash: PETER LYNCH,
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A CLERGYMAN WHOSE DUTIES CONFLICT
With business wishes to sell an ORANGE
GROVE, in Orange county, Fia. Will guarantee
12 per cent or 800 boxes of fruit from the present
crop. Or will refain the fruit and deduct 12 per
cent from purchase money. This fruit has been
selling from \$3 to \$5 per box. Price \$9,000. No
middle meu. Address, "SOJOURNER,"
dec 10-1m Sparia, Ga,

GEORGIA – WALTON COUNTY. – IN PURSU If ance of an order from Judge Thomas Giles, ordinary of said county, I will sell at public outery, within sale hours, before the courthouse door in Monroe, Georgia, beginning on

Tuesday, the 5th Day of January, 1886,

I uesday, the 5th Day of January, 1836, in same manner, I will sell the remaining property of said show, embracing tents, seats, wardrobe, heraldry, wagons, harness, cages, vehicles and the paraphernalia, together with one-elephant, two camels, two lions, one hyena, one bear, seven moukeys, one lot birds, one rat and four well-trained dogs.

All of said enumerated property levied on by virtue of mortgage fi. fas. in favor of E. R. Campbell, et. al. and fi. fas. on foreclosure of laborers liens, in favor of Giles Pullman, et. al. issued out of the superior court of said county against M. M. Hilliard, H. B. Croll and Henry McDonough, alias Harry Mack, proprietors of Colonel Giles' Worlds Fair, as their property.

Each sale to continue from date of beginning and during legal hours of sale through each subsequent-day until all is sold of that particular class.

December 14, 1835.

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THROUGH WHICH A DISTINCT WHISPER CAN be clearly heard throughout the circuit.

Live Responsible Agents

# Wanted for every telephone circuit in the south. dec 29, 31, jan 3, 4 FOR RAFFLE 50 cts a chance.

FOUR GROUPS OF JOHN ROGERS CELEBRAT-

ing subjects;
"WEIGHING THE BABY."
"POLO."
"GHECKERS UP AT THE FARM."
"A MATTER OF OPINION."

Chances 50 cents. E. A. HORNE & CO. 19 KIMBALL HOUSE



Purest and strongest Natural Fruit Flavora. nilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose, etc.,

havor as delicately and naturally as the fruit.

RUBBER

## HOLIDAY GOODS

26 Marietta Street Atlanta, Georgia, ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' FINE

ATLANTA RUBBER COMPANY,

GENT'S COATS.

DOLLS, BALLS, ANIMALS, RATTLES, ETC Fine line of

VULCANITE RUBBER JEWELRY. ATLANTA RUBBER CO.

Eddleman Property, No. 19 Houston St.

#### Administrator's Sale.

WILL SELL FOR STEPHEN A. RYAN, AD MIN I WILL SELL FOR STEPHEN A. RYAN, AD MIN istrator of Sarah E. Eddleman, within the legal hours of saie (as per "ad" in Journal) before the courthouse on first Tuesday, 5th day of January, 1866, that spiendid il room brick residence, No. 19 Houston street, with all modern improvements, water, gas, sewerage, etc., three doors east of Peachtree street, in the very center of best residence sites, or "Executive" hill, within 160 yards of the First Methodist Episcopal church. The locations residence and surroundings are all first class for personal use or

### W. H. PATTERSON, BOND AND STOCK BROKER.

24 Pryor Street.

Long date Atlanta bonds,
Georgia Pacific first mortgage bonds,
Georgia railroad stock,
Confederate bonds:
I have a client who wants to loan money on central business or residence property.

## HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN, BROKER AND DEALER IN

Bonds & Stocks.

Office No. 12 East Alaba St., Atlanta, Ga.

I have been appointed agent for the sale of the new 4½ per cent 30 year state of Georgia bonds. Applications in person or by letter will receive courteous and prompt attention. Will sell the new bonds outright or exchange them for 6's, 7's or 8's meturing in 1856, care the bond was the hond the statement. 8's matering in 1886, or win 1886, 1886 at highest market price.

\*HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN.

## CHANDLER-BROWN CO. Grain and Provision

COMMISSION MERCHANTS. MILWAUKEE Chamber of Commo CHICAGO ard of Trade.

Board of Trade. Chamber of Commerce.

Established, 1863.

Correspondence in ear lot business solicited. Special facilities for handling business in futures on the Chicago Board of Trade. financol 4

## CONSOLIDATION

Of the Returns and Declaration of the Result of the Election Held on the 25th Day of November, 1885, Under the General Local Option Act.

CTATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY-ORDI-CTATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—ORDI-b) nary's Office, December 2th, 1885.—By virtue of the provisions of a Bill entitled an Act to provide for preventing the evils of intemperance by local option in any county in this state, approved Sep-tember 18th, 1885, an election was held on the 25th day of November, 1885, at all the precincts in said county, and I, W. L. Calhoun, Ordinary of said county, do hereby declare, that upon carefully con-sidating the returns, the following is the result: 

Majority Against the Sale..... 228 votes. Which will fully appear by reference to the Official Returns in said election on file in this office. Given under my liand and official signature, the day and year aforesaid. W. L. CALHOUN,

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, December 24th, 1835.

It is ordered that the foregoing declaration be published once a week for four weeks in The Atlanta Constitution, and that said act take effect as soon as said publication has been made the time prescribed, as the Statute provides.

W. E. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

dec 25, jan 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, 1 Ordinary-

Sale of Thoroughbred Stock.

FROM THIS DATE WE OFFER AT PRIVATE

sale at Sparianburg, the following thoroughbred stock: The entire herd of choice Jersey cattle belonging to the estate of the late Sadson A.

Mills, of Spartanburg, S. C., consisting of St. Bernard (4849), an inbred signal bull, eight choice
young milk cows, several fine young bulls (solid
color) and four or five handsomely marked helid
realves, "sired by St. Bernárid" who contains fifty
per cent of Signal blood, here years old, very large
and a grand speckmen of his race. The cows are
in califo St. Bernard, and were carefully selected
from different Jersey families, aiming to get large
growthy animals full of good points. All the above
are registered or eligible to be in the Herd Books
of the American Jersey cattle club. Also two
"Blooded Stallions, Chancellor Hambletonian
Stallion, Pedigreed. Is five years old, a rich Mahogany Bay 16% hands high, denotes great power
and wonderful trotting action and is finished
smooth and elegantin all respects. Bred by Fligh
& Jewett, breeders of Hambletonian horses, west
Framington, N. Y.

CAMERIA—RED BAY STALLION—PEDIOREED,

Is four years old, 1ich in the celebrated Membrino, and other noted blood, large, compactly
built and good styled, strictly a "combination
horse," performs elegantly, "single, double" and
under the saddle. Cambria is a nodel specimear
and well adapted to this section. Parties desiring
information will address Mrs. E. E. Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., or O. P. Mills, Greenville, S. C., when
circular of stock-giving pedigree-hand description
will be forwarded with other desired information.
O. P. Mills, will visit Spartanburg every Saturday
for the purpose of meeting parties who would like to
purchase stock and to settle atherbusiness connected with the estate.

F. MILLS, Administratirs.

Marshal's Sales

Marshal's Sales.

MARSHALS SALES, JANUARY, 1886.—CITY
Marshal's sales for paring sidewalks and city
tax for the 1885, and street assessments. Will be
sold before the courthouse door in the city of Atlants, Fulton county, Georgia, on the first Tuesday
in January, 1886, within the legal hours of sale, the
following property, levied on by city marshal to
satisfy fi. tas. issued by order of mayor and general
council of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, for city tax
for the year 1886 and sidewalk paving and street assessments:

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta. Tronting 61.1 feet on Wheat street, between Calhoun and Buller streets, and running back 150 feet, said lot known as No.—, on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Bethel M. E. Charch to gatisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Bethel M. E. Church, and said property for the cost of paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot in the city of Allanta, fronting 67.5 feet on Wheat street, between Calboun and Buller streets, and running back 150 feet, said lot known as No.—, on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of Big Bethel church to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Big Bethel church, and said property for the cost of paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wit: A certain city lot it the city of Atlanta, fronting 42.5 feet on Whea street, between Calhoun and Butler streets, and unnump back 90 feet, said lot known as No. on said street, according to the street numbers, levied on as the property of Big Bethel M. E. Church to satisfy a f. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said Big Bethel M. E. Cburch, and aid property for the cost of paying the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following lessenthed property to writ.

Also at the same time and place, the following fect, said lot known as No. —, on said street, according to the street numbers. Levted on as the property of W. S. Veal to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of Thomas E. Veal, transferee, against said W. S. Veal, and said property for the cost of curbing and paving the sidewalk in front of said property.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 44 feet on Whitehall street, between Fair and Forsyth streets, and running back 40 feet, said lot known as No. —, on said street, according to the street numbers. Lev-

macedom.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property to wit: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 90% feet on Marietta street, between Forsyth and Spring streets, and running back 200 feet, said lot known as No.—, on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of First Presbyterian church to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said First Presbyterian church, and said property for the profection of cost of paving the roadway or street proper of Marietta street with granite blocks.

Also at the same time and place, the following described property, to-wif: A certain city lot in the city of Atlanta, fronting 258 feet on Washington street, between Hunter and Waverly Place streets, and running back 200 feet, said lot known as No.—, on said street, according to the street numbers. Levied on as the property of St. Philip's church to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta, against said St. Philip's church, and said property for the proportion of cost of paving the roadway or Also at the same time and place, the following

satisfy a fi. fa. in favor of the city of Amana, against said St. Phillip's church, and said property for theoroportion of cost of paying the roadway or street proper of Washing street with macadam.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward c, land lot 51, originally Henry, now Fulton County, Georgia, containing 3\(^2\) acres, more or less, on Houston street, No. 85. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta; Georgia, adjoining Glazener and White. Levied on as the property of C. W. Beall, agent, to satisfy a tax fi fa in favor of W. R. 'Phillips, Ir., transferce, against said C. W. Beall, agent, for city taxes for the year 1884.

said C. W. Beall, agent, for city taxes for the cear 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry, now Falton county, Georgia, containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on Washington and Fair streets, No. 103. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Abbott and VanEpps. Levied on as the property of S. B. Spencer, agent, to satisfy a tax fi fa. in favor of the city of Atlanta against said S. B. Spencer, against, for city taxes for the year 1856.

year 1885. JAMES W. LOYD, City Marsha

U. S. Marshal's Sale.

U.S. Marshal's Sale.

DY VIRTUE-OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated case, to-wit: W. B. Rostwick vs. John Hutchings. I have this day levied upon, as the property of the defendant. John Hutchings, all those certain tracts of land lying in Polk county, Georgia, and described as follows: Lanel lot No. 7 in the 1st district and 4th section; latd No. 36. except 14 acres in the northwest corner sold to George M. Gladden, and land lots Nos. 37, 38 and 107, except about 5 acres on the extreme north side belonging to the Jones Wheeler estate, and land lot 108, all lying in the 2d district and 4th section, containing originally 40 acres, more or less, all said lots and parts of lots aggregating 221 acres, more or less. Also land lots Nos. 5 and 6, centailing 40 acres each, more or less, situate in the 1st district and 4th section; also land lots Nos. 40 and 104 and 37 acres, more or less, of land lot No. 40. 3 acres thereof having been deeded off to Shiloh Baptist church, each of said lots containing originally 40 acres, more or less, all aggregating 117 acres, more or less, and -lying in the 2d district and 4th section of said county and state, and will sell the same at public outery before the court house door of Fulton county, city of Atlanta, and state of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in February next, between the legal hours of sale.

Dated at Atlahta, Ga., December 7th, 1885.

JOHN W. NELMS, junt 15 acres, Marshal.

United States Marshal's Sales.

D'VIRTUE OF A FIERI FACIAS ISSUED OUT of the circuit court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia in favor of the plaintiff in the following stated cases, towit: James H. Low vs L. C. Hutcheson, principal et al. I have this day levied upon, as the property of L. G. Hutcheson, the following described property; towit: seven acres of land, more or less, in the town of Jonesboro, Ga., on which is located an eight room dwelling house and necessary out buildings; dwelling now occupied by L. C. Hutcheson. Said property bounded on the west by Johnson street, of the south by College street, on the east by college and Baptist church lots, on the north by Church specifies of land lot No. 243, in the 5th District of originally Fayette now Clayfon county, Ga., bounded as follows: On the west by Jands of D. P. Ferguison; also, 60 acres, sore or less, of land lot No. 243, 5 district of originally Fayette now Clayton county, Ga., bounded on the north by lands of D. P. Ferguison; also, 60 acres, sore or less, of land lot No. 245, 5 district of originally Fayette now Clayton county, Ga., bounded on the north by lands of Mrs. Babb, on the east by lands of Jesse Coogen., on the bound of the property of land lot No. 25, 5 district of originally Fayette now Clayton county, Ga., bounded on the north by lands of Mrs. Babb, on the east by lands of Jesse Coogen., on the count by Mrs. Whaley, on the west by Filit river, also, 57 acres, more or less, of land lot No. 25, 5 district of originally Fayette now Clayton county, Ga., bounded on the count by lands of Gibert, on the east by land of Ferguson and Gilbert, on the rest by land of Ferguson and Gilbert, on the rest by land of Ferguson and Gilbert, on the rest by land of Ferguson and state of Georgia, on the first Treeday of February 2nd, 1884.

JOHN W. NELMS, U. S. Marshal. United States Marshal's Sales

(NEORGIA. FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Jodice, January 2nd, 1886.—George Winship has applied for letters of guardianship of the person and property of Arthut E. Joseph A. and Lucy N. Cole, minus under the age of fourteen years:

This is, therefore, to notify all conserved to file their objections, if any they have, on or before the first Monday in February next, else letters will then be granted said applicant as applied for.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary, lawiw-Jan 4 9 16 22 30,

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY OR FARM property at reasonable rates; no unnecessary delays; Alfred Gregory & Co., 24% Peachtree st. If

\$800 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY, R. P.

#### Personal.

A TLANTA, JANUARY I. 1885 ON AND AFTER bis date J. F. Hummel is no longer in the employ of the Stone Mountain Granits and Raffway Co. J. A. Alexander, President 13t T ADIES-BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED BOOK Li sent free on receipt of ten cents to pay packing postage, etc.; indispensible; sealed. Address time. Thomas, 243 State street, Chicago, Ill.

## Belp Wanted --- Male.

WANTED-INSTALMENT BOOK CANVASSERS, good salary or commission. Apply 17 North Pryor street.

#### fielp Wanted --- Female.

WANTED-A SMART, EXPERIENCED WOMAN-to do house work. 436 Peachtree street. WANTED-A GOOD RELIABLE COOK. AP-

WANTED-ASOUTHERN LADY TO ASSOCIATE Wherself with a responsible house and represent it in her own locality. Good salary to right party. Position permanent. References exchanged. Gay & Brothers. 16 Barclay street, New York.

Situations Wanted-Male. WANTED-BY A YOUNG MAN OF EIGHT years', experience, a position as bookkeeper or accountant. Writes well and rapidly, and is quick at figures. Can give former employer (who has retired from business) as reference. Address, Mr. A. T., Bennettsville, S. C. 5t.

WANTED-A SITUATION IN ATLANTA BY A young man who has had five years experience in mercantile and railroad business. Best of references given. Address with particulars, W. A. Hemphill, Atlanta, Ga. 5t.

## Situations Santed -- Female.

WANTED-BY A YOUNG LADY OF ABILITY, A position as copyist. Address C. B. W., Lithonia, Ga.

WANTED-A SITUATION AS ASSISTANT teacher or governess for small children; can also teach music. Address B. W. C., Lithouia, Ga.

## Wanted -- Miscellaneons.

WANTED-100 FAMILIES TO CALL FOR W trial pack Liver pills, at liver pills, at comer of Br. Liver pills, at comer of Br. My TO SEND SIXTY

W cents to The for a book of 100 ironclad mortgage notes, sa homestead and the garnishnient of wages. WANTED BY A ICHRISTIAN FATHER AND mother to adopt a white child under two months old, female preferred. Will give chuestional advantages and good home. Address with references, B., care C. P. Cole & Co., city.

WANTED-1 SECOND-HAND SHOW-CASE.
Call or address Thayer's book, stationery and
novelty bazar, 84 Whitehall street.

for Sale--Books, Stationerg, etc DO YOU WANT A NICE RECEIPT OR DRAFT D book! We send a book containing one hundred receipts or drafts, post paid, upon receipt of inity-five cents. Address The Constitution.

A VALUABLE POSSESSION FOR EVERY MAN engaged in business is one of The Constitution's ironelad note books. The notes waive all homestead rights and exemptions and the garuishment of wages. We send a book of 100 notes upon receipt of 60 cents, or 50 notes for 35 cents. Address The Constitution.

A BOOK OF 100 IRONCLAD WAIVER NOT Specific to the will mortgage clause; costs sixty cents, and is a good investment for the business man. We will send the book, post paid, upon receipt of sixty cents. Address The Constitution.

## for Sale-- Beal Estate.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—SIX LOTS, 100 Feet fronting on the Georgia Pacific, E. Va., and W. & A. R., bounded by Gray and vigny streets. This is choice manufacturing city. I can locate purchaser inside or outsicity limits, Anthony Murphy.

L AGRANGE RESIDENCES—IF YOU DES benefit of the high school for your leither of the female colleges for your gir want a choice place to live at yourself, no one of our new elegant small dwelling cheap. Apply by letter or Hotel Co., or B. H. Bigham

## Business

ges, Etc. for Rent-Gonses, Cott FOR RENT-MY EIGHT ROOM F. M. Scott, 14 W. Alabar

FOR RENT-THE VERY DESTRABLE SEVENroom residence, 52 Houston S. Gas and water, nly six minutes walk from the Kimball House, derson & Scott. FOR RENT—A NEW FIVE-ROOM, MODERN-built cottage, 100 West Baker st. Henry R. Pow-ers, 15 Broad, cor. Walton sts.

POR RENT—A FIVE ROOM HOUSE, WITHIN POR RENT—A FIVE ROOM HOUSE, WITHIN three minutes' walk of the postoffice. Best of water, good garden spot, fruit trees. Price \$25 per month. Apply at 151 Walton st.

## POR RENT-ONE OF THOSE NICE SIX ROOM houses on Smith street, No. 67. Apply to Dr. Marvin, 265 Whitehall street.

For Rent-Aliscellaneons.

FOR RENT—A SUIT OF THREE LARGE ROOMS, suitable for offices, at 11% & Alabama street, ames Robinson or S. Root, 11 E. Alabama. FOR RENT IN MONTGOMERY, ALA, WITH TOR RENT IN MONTGOMERY, ALA.—WITH the view of changing the location of our office to a more-convenient point to our cotton warehouse, we offer for rent or lease for three years our present very handsome large office and show rooms on the first floor of the new Knenedy building on Commerce street (the principal business street). Montgomery, Ali. The store is 27x125 feet to a wide alley, is on the corner and hais under it one of the finest cellars in the city, well lighted and with francement glors and fine elevator. The bank railings and comifices (new of solid cherry and revolving glass fill be solid is desired. A wplendid opportunity of a wholesale business. No other empty stores here. Robinson & Ledyard.

POR SALE—TWO EXCELLENT FOUR-SEATED phaetons, second hand, but not long used, very cheap. Send address on postal and will bring them for inspection. Address box 51, Atlanta, Ga.

OR SALE - HAVING BUILT A RAILE AN

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EYERY DAY IN THE WELK, AND IS DELLYERED BY CARRIERS THE CITY, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1 PER MONTH, \$2.50 POR THERE MOWTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR. THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS. RADING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.

ADVERTISING BATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE PAPER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION. CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS.

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TO THE CONSTITUTION,

Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 4, 1886.

Indications for the South Atlantic States, taken at 1 o'clock a. m.: Clearing; colder weather with cold wave wins shifting westerly. preceeded by southerly winds on North Caroli

To-DAY the city council of 1885 goes out of office, and tonight the city fathers for 1886 will assemble and organize. All the reports, it is understood, will report progress in the various branches of city work.

THE sinking of the W. D. Chipley, near

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND expresses himself as having no personal interest in the silver question. He favors a business-like revision of the tariff. He also doubts the statement that the senate will spend its time haggling over his appointments.

THE emperor of Germany yesterday cele brated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the Prussian throne. He was an old man when he became king, but he has managed to squeeze out a reasonably long reign notwithstanding.

GENERAL SHERIDAN, whose treatment of the Piegan Indians qualifies him to speak on Indian affairs, has a new plan to make red men bappy. He would allot them a half section of land each, selling the balance, and investing the proceeds for the benefit of the Indians. This proposition would indicate that Sheridan is a financier as well as a sol-

Of General Fitz Lee it may be said as Junius wrote of himself, "Stat nominis umbra!" "He stands in the shadow of a name!" The boundless popularity and fame of the unclethe greatest of modern soldiers, the ideal of epublican citizens-has, by comparison,

ciation. The overwhelming and surg majority by which the people of Virepudiated Mr. Wise and his theory imple justice to General Lee. He

> tegrity and sincerity er bore himself handwhich we print disand stirring scenes of throws a fine light

> > ship of Vir-

ne and own merof the Lees he will maintain the glory of the name that his people love above all others, and will leave no stain on the escutcheon of a family that has never known a weak or ignoble son.

Is He the Other Fellow? A badly mixed case occurred in Chatta nooga, last week. Officers from Texas visited the city in quest of a noted counterfeiter, forger and embezzler named Frank Douglas They found their man masquerading as Manton D. Irvin. They recognized him

The alleged Irvin stoutly maintained that he was not Douglas and proved his identity by a number of people, including an old school-mate. The Texas officers were firm and the prisoner sued out a writ of for trial Irvin rose in his place and dumbfounded the judge, the lawyers and the spec-

mitted that he might, for all he knew, be Frank Douglas, of Texas. Sometimes he thought he was, and then again he was satisfied that he was Irvin. Some years ago, he said, Frank Douglas and Irvin were on a Mississippi river steamer. He was one of them, but he couldn't possitively say which ore. They took the yellow fever, were put ashore, and one of them died. It was possiir clothing got mixed. When he recovered he found his clothing marked Irvin. was called by that name by those around no recollection of th

n Texas

es he was

that he had

tate of per-

to Texas to

over to the

with shipped to that state securely handcuffed. The arresting officers were considerably taken aback by the statements o their captive, but they claim that he is Donglas, and nobody else. They further more say that he is one of the most depraved rascals that ever lived, and predict that when the courts get through with him he will be sentenced to the penitentiary for ninety-nine years. It is to be hoped that justice has made no mistake, but when the Chattanoogans think of their late fellowcitizen they cannot help wondering whether he is really himself or the other fellow.

A Funny Suggestion.

Mr. Nordhoff, the Washington correspon dent of the New York Herald, a very sagacious gentleman, as well as a shrewd observer, has discovered that President Cleveland, so far from being a civil service reformer, is preparing to control congress by means of the patronage at his command. Of course Mr. Nordhoff does not make such a charge in so many words, but he prints some ghastly hints to the effect that the president proposes to bring recalcitrant congressmen to their knees in a style that has not been in vogue since the days of Andy Jackson and the immortal Mrs. Eaton.

It is whispered about Washington, says Mr. Nordhoff, laughing in his capacious sleeve, that the president is curious to know how many supporters he is to have in congress, that in fact he is very curious about it. It is further stated by Mr. Nordhoff, as a very interesting fact to congressmen, that of presidential appointments only 643 out of a total of about four thousand, had been made so far, while there are petty postmasterships without number to be filled.

If Mr. Nordhoff, is to be believed, and he is in a position to know what he is talking about, the president, instead of using his power of appointment in the direction of civil service reform, proposes to give congress a general shaking up in this matter. It is his purpose, according to the Herald correspondent, to turn over a new leaf, and to compel his cabinet officers to turn over a new He was at first in favor of civil service reform, as preached by Carl Schurz and the eastern mugwumps. To this Mr. Nordhoff adds:

But rumor whispers here within these last feays that the president, surveying the ground now hat congress has met, and looking over the result of his summer and fall work, begins to believe that his eastern friend was mistaken, and that it was eally a way to keep the party apart and not to gether. Hence, rumor adds, he is thinking of a different way. As a president, naturally and properly surrounds himself with a cabinet of like political opinions with his own, so, it is said, he begins to think a president may wisely give his most favorable attention to the wishes and recommen dations also, on a larger field, of those who think as he thinks, and at least give them and their shes and suggestions the preference over the rishes and suggestions of men who disagree with

him in political views and policies.

This is so natural that one wonders it should excite surprise. But the truth is it is only since congress assembled that the president has become at all curious about men's political opinions. Of late, they say this curiosity has grown on him, and now, whenever a democratic representative, a senator, or a magnate of any kind visits him and converses with him on those topics which are dearest to the hearts and hopes of such people, it is said that Mr Cleveland begins to be possessed with a devouring curiosity to know what they think of the repeal of the silver dollar law, what their friends whose praises they sing think of this question, and how hey all regard the tariff reform and the civil ser rice reform and the other matters which make u he policy of the democratic party-if there is emocratic party.

It has not so far been discovered that the presi

ent has a cold shoulder. It begins now to be sus pected that he has a very cold shoulder, and that he may presently turn it toward the brethren who have been so ready of late to declare and to do all they could to make his administration a failure. The thought of a presidential cold shoulder is ter rible to a good many people, and some of these as beginning to consider whether on the whole it ot the part of wisdom to rally around the adminstration, support its recommendations, and thus keep the party together instead of tearing it into several helpless and useless fragments.

It is to be feared, however, that the ami able Mr. Nordhoff, who is thus busily engaged in formulating a presidential policy, does injustice to the motives and intentions tha Mr. Cleveland is larger as a man and as a president than the issues which he has form alated in his message. He could not fail to know, for instance, that an overwhelming majority of the democratic party was opposed to his views on the silver question. He could not fail to know that an overwhelming majority of the democratic party was opposed to the eastern and mugwumpian idea of civil service reform. More than this, he could not fail to know that a president can not be superior to the party he is supposed to represent. He must either represent it or fail to represent it: he cannot hope to

change it by the distribution of patronage Mr. Nordhoff ought to know, and probably does know, that all the patronage at the command of the president is not calculated to change the views of honest men with respect to either silver or tariff reform, and his intimation that President Cleveland proposes to employ the patronage at his command to secure a majority in congress in behalf of his personal views is in the nature of a slander.

THE New Year has been crying about some thing during the last day or two. Let us hope that it will begin to smile today or tomorrow

IRELAND threatens to have a happy new year, and this is why England is suffering with

One of the most accommodating criminals of the day is Tom Archer of Indiana. Tom turned up at Poplar Bluff, Missomri, the other night in an inebriated condition. He hanted up the stown marshal and invited him to take a drink, at the same time requesting him not to lock him up if he got a little noisy, but to take him to his house and he would remuterate him for his trouble. The marshal asked his name, and learning that it was Tom Archer, at once remarked: 'I have a telegram directing me to arrest you. Just walk up to the jail with me." Archer was wanted for the murder of old man Bunch in Martin county,

DORMAN B. EATON continues to be the chief bottle-washer of the civil service commission.

THEY would have had a very interesting foxant in Pennsylvania the other day, but the was sick. Now this was provoking, you know.

NEW YORKERS, perhaps, are proud of the fact that it costs more to govern the 1,300,000 people of Manhattan island than any corresponding number of inhabitants on the face of the globe. The population of London is set down at 4,766,661, yet it appears that the total expenditures there last year did not exceed \$35,300,000, whereas the New York outlay is set down at \$40,000,000. London, per capita, \$7.40; New York, \$30. Again, Paris is credited with a population of 2,866,329, but last year's municipal expenditures amounted to only \$15,-

640,098, or \$5.40 per capita. Berlin, with 1,271,940 population, managed to get on with \$9,351,923, \$7.35 per head. It cost \$14,938,758 last year to govern Philadelphia's 927,995 people or \$16.09 per head.

THE Philadelphia Times wants to hang all the jobbers on a sour apple tree. This is a very fine programme, but isn't it necessary to have a quorum in congress?

DR. SETH PANCOAST, an eminent scientist of Philadelphia, predicts that the affairs of this planet will be wound up about three centuries

hence.

"As to the year 1886," said Dr. Pancoast, "nothing is so clear as that it will be a year of great prosperity, particular in this country and especially to people who labor with their hands. A great many people are not aware of the fact that is nevertheless true that there has never been a time in the history of the world when the laborer, the mechanic and the man and woman who works in any occupation were so comfortable, so well provided for, so independent and so raised in social status as they are in this country at the precent moment. Never at any time in any country could a working man purchase so much for his money. But the year 1886 will be a notable one in even still more adventigation for times and welfare of the poor and any time in any country could a working man purchase so much for his money. But the year 1885 will be a notable one in even still more advancing the fortunes and welfare of the poor and industrious all over the world, but especially in this country. Labor will be dignified more than ever and be more amply, rewarded. Various systems and plans will be devised and carried out by government and private enterprise, all having the interests of the active industrious class of the population in view. It will be a year of exceptional business prosperity, in which large fortunes will be made. Possibly the year will be marked by a great war in Europe, though if so it will be of short duration and will be followed by better prosperity. This country will be the gainer by any bloodshed that may come to Europe. The time is not far distant when all international difficulties will be settled without force. In a word, industry and prosperity will be the great characteristics of the year, which may be looked forward to with confidence and hope by everyone who is now despondent or

WALTER BLAINE, the son of his pa, is to practice law in Chicago. We have no doubt he will fill the bill.

THE writing of novels and short stories has suddenly become the main business of the English-speaking world. The writers have adopted the opinion of the late Anthony Trollope that the outfit for the task consists simply of pen, ink and paper. The less educaion the worker has the better, and it is well if he is not hampered by travel, experience and some knowledge of life. As to style, it is now generally admitted that the man who has read nothing has a far fresher, more original and vigorous way of putting things than the student who has made himself familiar with the masterpieces of literature. Here is an easy road to fame.

It is said that Lord Tennyson has hired man to write his poetry for him. We have always thought that some American paragrapher would occupy the position of poet laureate to her majesty the queen, and his excellency, the amiable sultan of Turkey.

"I READ Webster and Worcester through once each year," said an elderly man in a Chicago library, the other day. "I do it as a sort of rest from my work. When my brain and hands become tired, I put my work aside and open the dictionary. I can't tell you how fascinating it becomes. I return to it with avidity, as most people would to a novel that had been laid aside half read. I read it leisurely, and it becomes as interesting as a his ory or a book of travels. I have read both dictionaries eleven times, and am by no means tired of them yet. Webster's has a melancholy nterest for me. I was personally acquainted with James G. Percival, who did the greater part of the work upon it. Yes, poor Percival!'

THE president evidently believes that he has been damaged by the humorous press.

THE New Year's Carrier Address of the Birmingham Age was one of the handsomes affairs of the kind received at this office. On the front page it had a picture in colors of a bright faced newsboy holding in his hand a ac simile of the Age. Our contemporary promises during the coming year to continue ts record as the best daily in Alabama, and i is safe to predict that it will keep up with the procession

THE eminent Chicago newspapers are pre paring to enjoy a happy new year of oblivion

FRANCIS MURPHY, the great temperance vorker, has rescued many a man from the bondage of drink. One of his recent triumphs s thus related by the Cleveland, Ohio, Plain-Dealer:

Several years ago a promising young man of a the and prominent family was educated for a began service in the ministry. He filled pulpits asstern churches and was accounted a man more than ordinary ability. Although a mouth he entered the army. He was wounded attle and still carries the bullet in his side, if from the heart region. Physicianstriad in account. castern churches and was accounted a man of more than ordinary ability. Although a mere youth he entered the army. He was wounded in battle and still carries the bullet in his side, not far from the heart region. Physicianstried in vain to extract the bullet. He was weak and debilited from his wound and Dr. Sands, one of the physicians who attended Grant, recommended a little whisky at stated intervals as a tonic. The wounded man steeceded as a minister and had powerful friends. He found relief in liquor and began keeping a bottle of it for medical purposes in his study. The habit grew upon him until his parishioners began to suspect him of intemperance. At length the mine beneath his feet exploded and he lest his charge. He secured another, but soon lost that also. His progress down the grade of ruin became more and more rapid. At length he was expelled, not only from the pulpit, but from the church. He had a comfortable property left him by relatives, but he squandered it in riotons living. One after another of his household treasures were sacrificed on the altar of insatiable thirst for liquor. His valuable library, which he treasured above all his possessions, finally went to buy drink. His beautiful wife and child were separated from him, and the minister whose eloquence had charmed thousands became a wanderer on the face of the earth. He came to Cleveland and spent histime in low places of amusement. It was while on his way to one of these that the ex-minister called in at the old tabernacle when Mr. Murphy was holding services there a few weeks ago. The ex-minister fought between desire and conviction until the series of meetings in Plymouth church was begun by Mr. Murphy. Then the ex-minister signed the pledge and bas started out as one of Mr. Murphy's disciples to work in the temperance cause. His wife no sooner heard of his reformation than she and her child came joyfully to Cleveland to join the recease his side, and his child tripping on ahead as they entered the church. The minister is still a youn

JAY GOULD is in Florida, Perhaps this is why the Cherokee rose is in bloom in that

PERSONS AND THINGS.

A MAN wanting to vote any time next year in Rhode Island must register today.

DE Vor, the weather prophet, predicts a hard inter. He has many friends in the plumbing

THE total number of hogs packed during the season in the west is estimated at 4,030,000 against 3,665,000 last year. THE sultan of Turkey has reduced the num-

ber of histwives to 280. And just at a time when sealskin sacques are so cheap. JAMES G. BLAINE, JR., expects to enter Harard college next fall. His father is said to be still preparing for the electoral college.—Minneapolis

ng the streets of Mandalay when the Burmese capital was occupied by the English. The ani-mals were protected as scavengers. THE Vanderbilts keep their bonds, stocks, diamonds and gold and silver plate in a steel box four feet long by eighteen inches broad, that is set in the wall of the vanit in the Lincoln National bank, New York.

HERDS of small black pigs were found rang-

THE Central Asian railway, which has be such a bugbear to the English, has reached Askhabad. Great celebrations were held in honor of it ening, in which Turcomans, Cossacks and Rus-in officers took part.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS SAYS of Parnell: "He is indeed an uncrowned king, and should he die there is ne one to take up his seepter. No fabu-lous monarch of Tara's hall, no tord of the round towers, no wild Celtic chieftain, was so powerful a

CHICAGO is first in the field as a bidder for the international exhibition in 1892, upon the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America. A bil pledging government support has already been drawn, and the advocates of the scheme base their claim to this premeditated honor upon the ground that Chicago is the "typical American city."

THE floral decorations at the Patriarch's ball in New York last week were unusually attractive and were arranged by Klunder in an original man ner. Quite a feature was the profusion of Japanese peonies of a delicate pink and bright scarlet. One of the boquets carried was of white orchids and cost \$100. SUNSET Cox has sent to the president a copy

of his work, "Three Decades of Federal Legis tion," bound in the finest white moroeco. T cloth is a web of Turkish embroidery in silk, gold and silver, and the initials of the president appear in the centre of each of them, surrounded by a Turkish quotation, "May Allah Guard Thee." Mr. Cox gave a similar one to the sultan. "OH, Henry! you must send for the doctor

at once: I believe I am getting the dropsy. Now don't delay a moment." Mr. DeBlank: "Why, what put that idea into your head?" "Dear me! Will you never be satisfied that what I say is true? I got you never be satisfied that what I say is true: I governed to be satisfied that what I say is true: I governed to be said to be said

Virginia, is quoted in an interview as declaring that he is not a candidate for the senatorship to succeed Mr. Camden. He finds business more agreeable than politics. Mr. Davis is now engage banking, farming, lumbering, mining, and utilding a railroad, which, when completed, will onnect the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and the hesapeake and Ohio railroad, and his ambion is now to make a success of these enterprises "IT is Inoticeable," remarks Life (London)

that the queen, after returning to Windsor from cotland or elsewhere, always pays an early visi to the Empress Eugenie. The difference in theifortunes, if it has any influence with the queen only makes her more sympathetic and affectionate. But while the empress is the survivor of a fallen dynasty and the queen is an empress whose throne is the firmest in the world, they are women who have peculiar griefs in common, in presence which the difference in their external fortunes

ECHOES FROM THE PEOPLE. Millionaires in Old Times.

Subscriber, Asheville, N. C.: How did the ortunes of old times compare with modern ortunes?

There were some very wealthy men in ancien Rome and some of the emporors were rich beyond the dreams of avarice. Augustus, for instance, in-herited an estate valued at \$181,458,303, and this greatly increased, so that he was able to spend \$10. 000,000 on his bath houses alone. Lucullus, it is said, never sat down to a dinner that cost less than \$10,000, and it has been estimated that he was worth \$500,000,000. Julius Cæsar was a very ich man before he became emperor, and when h started on his Spanish campaign his private debts in Rome amounted to \$15,000,000.

The Electoral College.

Subscriber, Walnut Grove, Tex.: Can a mem er of the electoral college vote against the cand late on whose ticket he was an elector?

There is no written regulation that would pre-rent an elector in the electoral college from cast-ng his vote against the very candidate whom he was expected to help elect. But such an act would e in the face of custom as well as in the face of elecency, and would ruin whomsoever should at-tempt it. As to the use of the electoral college at this time it may be urged that it serves to prevent the wrongful overweight of any section. Should the president be chosen directly by popular vote party controlling the election machinery of a statilike Texas could roll up a fraudulent majority tha would sweep over the finely balanced vote of such a state as New York. With the electoral college the vote in Texas affects only the electors of Texas. These points are the most marked matters in connection with the system, but there are other considerations of importance, some of which may sug gest themselves logically to you, and all of which will be clear to you, no doubt, after a careful read-ing of the constitutional provisions in the case.

"GO AWAY, YOU LAZY DOG, AND WORK." An Old Man Whose Harshness Melted the Hearts of Three Sons of the Wealthy.

rom the New York Sun. Three young men issued from a Sixth ave nue chop house late last night, rigged out in swal-ow-tail coats and all the gaudy paraphernalia of portive youth. On the sidewalk there stood an ged, white-haired man, and just as they came ou a pale and sickly youth crept up to the old man and went through the motions of begging. The old "Go away, you lazy dog, and work," struck the unhappy beggar a cruel, heartless blow in the

don't lick me," the miserable cr "I really have tried to get work." ure pleaded. "I really have tried to get work."

The blood of the three young men boiled under-neath their white shirt fronts. One told the old man that if he was only younger he would get the worst pounding he ever had in his life. Another placed a half dollar in the beggar's trembling hand, and the third put a crisp, whole dollar there. A look of unexpected happiness filled the gickly would construct the construction. here. A look of unexpected happiness meet the ickly youth's eyes. As the young men turned the orner full of indignation, the unexpected happiness look changed gradually into one of silent satisfaction, and he took the old man's arm and led him away to a beer st

"SHE."

Bob Burdette Defines the Sex of a Locomo tive. "Why," asked the fat passenger, "does an engineer always call his engine 'she?' " There was a moment of embarrassing silence, when the man on the wood box said something about "her headight," which was followed by a hollow groan all along the line. "Pecause," ventured the tall, thin passenger, "the more you throttle her the faster she goes." But this was barred out under the ules. The man with the sample case suggested: 'Because she runs the mail," but everybody said "ah, there!" so sarcastically that he apologized. The cross passenger said: "Because there was so much bustle and bang about her," and he was fined cigars for the crowd on the spot. The bash-ful passenger said may be it was because she "pulled the smoker," and he was hissed off the stage. And longer had they sung, but the woman who talks base closed the lodge by croaking: "Be-cause we couldn't get along without her."

The Real Fun in Baseball. From the Boston Herald. The new game of baseball, played on a board, says an exchange, is a delusion and a snare. The real fun in baseball can only be thoroughly njoyed by sitting in a broiling sun, with a small boy jumping up and down on the seat in front of u, and a big boy, who has been eating peanuts, aning over your shoulder and enthusiastically outing, "Go it!" This is the real thing, and the ard game is about as much like it as a turkey zzard is like the genuine Christmas fowl.

Ensign Epps, the Color Bearer. Ensign Epps, at the battle of Flanders, Sowed a seed of glory and duty That flowers and flames in height and beauty Like a crimson lily with heart of gold. Today, when the wars of Ghent are old And buried as deep as their dead commanders.

Ensign Epps was the color bearer—
No matter on which side, Philip or Earl;
Their cause was the shell—his deed was the pearl.
Scarce more than a lad, he had been a sharer.
That day in the wildest work of the field,
He was wounded and spent, and the fight was lost;
His comrades were slain or a scattered host,
But stainless and scatheless out of the strife
He had carried his colors safer than life.
By the river's brink, with a weapon or shield,
He faced the victors. The thick heart-mist
He dashed from his eyes, and the slik he kissed
Ere he held it aloft in the setting sun,
As proudly as if the fight were won,
And he smiled when they ordered him to yield,

Ensign Epps, with his broken blade
Cut the silk from the gilded staff.
Which he poised like a spear till the charge was
made,
And hurried at the leader with a laugh,
Then round his breast, like the scarf of love,
He tied the colors in his heart above,
And plunged in his armor into the tide,
And there, in his dress of honor, he died.

Where are the lessons your kinglings teach?
And what is the text of your proud comman lers?
Out of the centuries, heroes reach
With the scroll of a deed, with the word of a story
Of one man's truth and of all men's glory,
Like Ensign Epps at the battle of Flanders.
—John Boyle O'Reily, in Outing.

PLANT'S STEAMERS.

They Will Run Between Tampa, Key West and Havana.

The ster mship line belonging to the Plant system to run between Tampa, Key West and Havana, has commenced business. The steamship Mascott, of the Plant steamship line, will make semi-weekly trips between Tampa, Key West and Havana. The steamboat Margaret will make daily trips between Tampa and noints on the Manatee Havena. The steamboat Margaret will make daily trips between Tampa and points on the Manate river, and, in addition, will make the transfers be tween the steamships at their anchorage and the wharf at Tampa. Reports of ticket sales will be made to C. T. Morel, auditor, Savannah. Drafts for balances will be made upon W. P. Hardee, treasurer Savannah.

traffic manager, Colonel C. D. Owens, repre senting the president and general manager, will have immediate control of the line and its busi

Messrs. H. S. Haines, general manager; C. D Owens, traffic manager; A. A. Aveilhe, purchasing agent; C. T. Morel, auditor, and William Ailan private secretary, were in Tampa a few days since arranging for the opening of the new line to

A letter from Mr. H. B. Plant, vice president of the Savannah, Florida and Western railway, written from Fortress Monroe, where the Mascot stopped to land some of those who were on the tried trip, says that the steamship behaved splendidly at sea. Mr. Plant continues on her, to Ha

The Largest Purchasers. The following named railroads were the

eaviest purchasers of steel rails for the period of 885, up to December 1: Pennsylvania. 36,000 ton ri Pacific, 45,000; St. Paul, 68,000; Northwes Missouri Pacific, 45,000; St. Paul, 05,000; Aorthwesern, 50,000; Atchison, 25,000; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 15,000; Chicago, Burlington and Northern, 20,000; Rock Island, 18,000; Illinois Central, 13,000; Manitoba, 15,000; Union Pacific, 30,000 Minneapolis and Northwest, 16,000. Investing Millions

lions of dollars in Florida, its last purchase bein the Jacksonville, St. Augustine and Halifax road

The Standard Oil company is investing mil

R. A. WILLIAMS, of the Memphis and Litle Rock railroad, reached Atlanta yesterday F. M. OWENBY, of Chattanooga, traveling

RAILROAD CLATTER.

passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande rail ned was in Atlanta PASSENGER AGENT JENNINGS, of the Louis rille and Nashville railroad, with headquarters a

Chattanooga, is visiting Atlanta.

THE Charlotte harbor extension of the Florida and Western railroad will be opened as far south as Ogden by March 31st, 1886.

PRESIDENT RAOUL, of the Central railroad stem, has been making a tour of inspection ove e Greenville and Laurens railroad, selecting site or depots and warehouses.

J. E. Lockwood, of Kansas City, general

passenger and ticket agent, and Charles Jones, of Memphis, traveling passenger agent of the Kan-sas City, Fort Scott and Gulf railroad, are in the RAILROAD men, from car-greaser to presi dent, are wearing smiling faces. Business over all of the lines in this section was never better, and

travel seems to be on the increase. Since the resto ration of passenger rates travel has been on a boom, and an impression prevails that this healthy state of affairs will continue. Fall Fashion Notes

The rage for feathers is not exhausted. fashioned glace silk is again in vogue.

Jackets with loose fronts are becoming to slende Evening gloves come in eight, twelve and sixteen

High military collars are at least over an inch in idth: often much wider. The variety of outside garments is greater this

Bretelles and V-shaped trimmings on bodices are ons in groups of three appear on many Bands of gold-embroidered or gauze ribbon are worn over the high dress collar.

Long Huguenot cloaks are destined to take the place of the time-honored circular.

The new "shadow silk" has designs of vines cast ng shadows on a tinted, twilled ground. Tints in gloves run from deepest dye to an in sible shade, no matter what the color, Japanese and Chinese ideas in dress effects are

Lace pins of delicate enamel represent tiny satis ows, with jeweled pins thrust through them. Furs will be worn to a greater extent than even is winter, as soon as real cold weather sets in. Capes with sleeves are seen among short and ligh raps for mild days in November and December. Silk and yelvet dresses are coming to the from gain as the proper stuffs for toilets for all sorts of

Silk dresses never go out of fashion. The limits

Necklaces composed of many strands of large earls are much worn with low bodices at evening Yellow flowers of all kinds are in great demand; brysanthemums, marigolds and artemesias being the most plentiful.

Rough goods fabrics to look well must be lined and faced with silk to match or harmonize with the colors of the wool stuff.

he colors of the wool stuff.

Plush is used in combination with faille. The
aille skirt has bands of plush around it and the
olush bodice has a faille piastron.

The leading colors in gloves for street wear,
whether of kid, suede, cashmere or silk are shades
of tan, slate, browns, oilves and grays,
Plastrons of velvet edged with lace and finished
with loops of ribbon have turnover collars of the
colvet trinmed with gold or silver braid.

Embroidered woolen laces are worn is as great excess as in the summer. They are now adorned and transformed with embroidery in color and Fancy muffs are made of satin covered with per endicular rows of wide frilled lace. Fans of face of puffings of the satin finish the opening for the

Muffs to correspond with the military jackets ar Multisto correspond and are or-ade in the form of a cartridge pouch and are or-amented with braid like that on the jackets. Round brooches formed of coils of plain or nug-ter cold sometimes inclosing a diamond, are novel-

Red pelisses of Astrakhan plush for little girls and very small boys are jauntily trimmed with collars, capes, cuffs, pocket straps and bands of black Astrakhan.

black Astrakhan.

A new wool lace, closely imitating crocheted or knitted material, which does not ravel when cut, is to be had by the yard. It may be utilized for scarfs, shawls, or coverings for the head.

Some of the new bodices have a double-breated effect formed by a V-shaped vest with its double row of small buttons extending just below the bust line. Two very large buttons close the bodice from the waist line.

A quaint conceit for a brooch is a spider's web o gold thread, spun in the crotch of a golden branch. The spider's body is a cat's eye; the head is of gold with ruby eyes. A tiny diamond fly just flutters on the edge of the golden web.

the edge of the golden web.

The newest stockings have the feet, ankles and half way the calf in solid colors, the upper half in a contrasting color, sometimes striped, again barred and frequently plain, but in color of a sharp contrast to the lower half of the hose. Half long wraps in the form of mantles, dolmans and redingotes are sent out by the best manufacturing houses, along with the short jackets and mantles and the very long newmarkets, polonaises, pelisses, ulsters, raglans and huguenot cloaks.

Now corsets are made short on the hips and low

in the bosom and back. They follow the lines of the figure, and are intended not to support or suppress it, but merely to afford an underwaist which will prevent the unseemly wrinkling of the body of the dress worn over it.

The associated hairdnessers of New York assert that the external tops is to take the state of the state o

The associated hairdressers of New York assert that the catogan loop is to take the place of the high coffure withits naked nape of the dress. They also denounce the incoming style of short hair worn in curls, but it is no use; ladies still turn all their tresses on the top of their heads, expose the nape of the neck, look ugly and tale cold, while young girls in their teens and some over twenty go to the barbers instead of the hairdressers, and have their tresses shorn of length just convenient to put up in curlers, and then wear them a la Josephine and Tallien all over their forcheads and temples, and in little duck tall curls in the napes of their necks and behind their ears.

ALL THROUGH DIXIE

St. Paul's Episcopal church, in Chattanooga, has received a present of \$2,000 from a New York gentleman.

gentleman.

At a recent masquerade in Charlotte N, C.,
Miss Helen Fowle wore a green silk worn by her
greatgrandmother, in 1780.

Celonel B. F. Sawyer is now one of the edi-

ors of the Anniston, Ala., Watchman.

Near Asheville, N. C., the other day, J. F. Pickens rose from his chair, looked at the and fell dead.

CONSTITUTIONALS.

In the January number of the Southern

This explanation may not be altogether sat southern states have not lagged far behind, and in will be recollected that most of the ante-bellum funny books of the "Simon Suggs" class were wri ten by southern authors.

Fort Gaines Saturday night, adds one more to the list of Chattahoochee river tragedies. Six lives were lost, a large quantity of property destroyed and the vessel is a total

General Fitz Lee.

We reprint from the Philadelphia Times a stirring sketch of gallant Fitz Lee in the days of the sixties, then a dauntless soldier riding hard behind the stars and bars, and now governor of 'the great state of Virginia, and her redeemer from the clutches of Mahone and his allies.

arfed the reputation and belittled the ity of the nephew. Mr. John Wise, the intly eloquent opponent of General Lee late campaign, emphasized this unjust

> dier of excellent ability, and likely motion retarded, rather than kinship to the commander of He is a man of good

and put him under arrest.

habeas corpus. When the case was called tators by reeling off the most remarkable yarn ever heard in or out of the court room. With a sad face, and with the most en-gaging candor imaginable, the prisoner ad-

General Gossip and Editorial Short Stops Caught on the Run.

a writer discusses sam Jones as a numorist. The point is made that the great evangelist is just as much a product of Georgia soil as the authors of "Georgia Scenes," "Uncle Remus," "The Dukes-borough Tales," etc., and an attempt is made to account for the superabundance of humor amounts by the statement that in our society the ricand poor have always been in immediate proxim ty, thus bringing in daily contact the trasts of life. The natural result is the develo ment of wit and humor.

tory, but it cannot be denied that Georgia has always had her full share of humorists. The other

But it was during the war period that the humo of our people reached an unnatural development. If sharp contrasts of life result in humor, then war times afford the proper conditions. During that tremendous epoch people feared that they would lose their reason if they allowed their thoughts to dwell seriously upon the situation. A fantacraze seized upon the public mind, and the soldie in the field and the people at home demanded i a mirth-provoking nature.

The daily papers sparkled with witticisms and anecdotes, and the contributions of Arp," "Sam Simple," "Ducie Dimuntz," Hearts," "Mozis Addums," "John Happy," others found thousands of delighted readers the veteran novelist, Gilmore 3imms, let him down from the higher plane of literature wrote a humorous serial entitled . "Paddy McGa or the Demonjot the Stump." The leading edit of the confederacy, from John McDaniel do discussed matters of pith and moment in a serie comic style. Throughout the land one half the people seemed determined to drown the sobs of the other half in a chorus of laughter.

We had then a number of distinctly humore publications. A flood of comic song books and jest books issued from the press. In Richmond the Southern Punch" made its appearance. It was a neat looking eight-page paper, but the discovery that many of its illustrations were second-hand cuts purchased from northern publishers, hurt its popularity from the start. The most notable of the funny periodicals was one started at Griffin by a med Swayze. It was a sixteen-page mo ly, full of jokes and side-splitting pictures. The latter would have made even a statue laugh, be cause they consisted of a miscellaneous assortment of advertising cuts, and they were brought in to elucidate the text in the most absurd and far-fetched fashion. Swayze was an ardent confederate and his intentions were all right, but his judgment was lamentably defective. He printed a burlesque account of General John H. Morgan's raid in Kentucky, and illustrated it with his advertising cuts. A cut of a horse jockey was made to sent General Morgan, and another of a good looking woman at work on a sewing machine was ntilized to show how Mrs. Morgan was spending her time at home.

When Swayze's paper came out Griffin boiled. over. A number of Morgan's soldiers were in the hospital there, and when they saw the pictures here was no end of a row. These brave men were either too patriotic or too sick to appreciate humor Swayze. They waylaid that promising humorist. blackened his eyes, bruised him up, and then rode him on a rail. This unfortunate mishap was an extinguisher on comic journalism in Griffin. It turned a good confederate editor into a rabid unlor man, and when the war ended he joined hands with the carpet-baggers in order to revenge him-

It was commonly remarked at the north during the war that more good things were quoted from the confederates than were credited to the yanked soldiers with all their boasted shrewdness. What vankee soldier, for instance, would have thought f the droll reply that rose to the, lips of the con federate who was caught in a persimmon tree by General Longstreet? When sternly asked by his commander what he was doing there, the t once disarmed wrath by saying:

"I'm eatin' some green persimmons to draw my stomach up so it'll fit its rations." Still there was something ghastly about such humor. When starving men indulged in such jokes there was not much room for laughter.

The True Moulders.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal. Mr. Cleveland hints that the mothers of our

land mould the character of their sons. This may explain why we always have so large a surplus of toughs. The character of a son should be moulded by his father, and the moulding implements should always be within convenient reach. A Republican View. From the Cleveland Leader, repul It is claimed that 42,000 of the minor post

offices of the country are still in the hands of the republicans. Democrats ought to be proud of the moderation the Cleveland administration shows in removing good and faithful republican office-A New Idea in Society.

"You have never been abroad, I believe, Not yet, but when papa saw my new Spitz dog his morning he said he should probably o Paris in the spring."

From the Philadelphia Press,

Not the President. From the Cincinnati Enquirer. The voice of the senatecis still for war. Well, who's afraid?

Friendship-Love.

BY ALLYN DANE.

O, do you remember, dear lady,

O, do you remember, dear lady,
How we met not long ago,
In the parlor alone together,
While the lamps were burning low?
Through the dusk of the autumn evening
The bright stars were shining above,
There I earnestly asked for your "friendsh
But my heart, it said, "Aak for her love."

We talked of sweet music and flowers, Of poetry, science and art; We dwelt on religions and doctrines,
And the motives which oft sway the heart.
We spoke of that subtle attraction
Which no reasoning e'er could disprove,
With my words I then offered my "friendship
While my heart whispered, "Better say love

Thy voice like the murmuring music Of fountains as heard in our dreams.
Or the sighing of soft summer zephyr
As it kisses the whispering streams,
Enraptures my soul as I listen,
And follow me where e'er I rove,
And though I then only said "friendship,"
My heart is now echoing "love."

Thy sweet tender eyes were then glowing Like stars through the soft summer nigh And my heart with its rapture o'erflowing Was trembling with fondest delight. And thy soft, lastrous orbs with their splendor Made me almost have courage to prove Whether thou in the place of 'true friendship," Would accept of my heart's "faithful love?".

And when the charm of thine angelic presence,

And when the charm of thine angele presence,
Which no language of poet could tell,
Made my soul long to live thus forever
'Neath the sway of thy magical spell;
And to worship and fendly adore thee
With a love which no power could move,
But my slow lips spoke only of "friendship,"
While my fond head was crying out, "love."

O. Love! It is sweeter than friendship,
As true friendship is better than gold;
As the rose is the sweetest of flowers,
When the sunshine its fair leaves unfold.
Is there for you and I such a future,
Where this rapturous bliss we can prove,
Where all the sweet hopes of our "friendship.
Full fruition may find in our "love?"

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## FITZ-HUGH LEE.

THE BRILLIANT WAR RECORD OF VIRGINIA'S GOVERNOR.

ng Cavalryman-His Fame Not Founded inals of the War-Events Described by Those Who Were Participants.

[By John Esten Cooke,]

From the Philadelphia Times. Up to the time of the war General Fitz Lee's record was not more distinguished than that of many other subordinate officers, though it ontained one or two picturesque incidents. Born in 1835, which makes him nearly fifty at present, he graduated at West Point in the year 1856, and was commissioned second lieutenant in the Second United States cavalry. He was first sent to drill cavalry recruits at Carlisle Barracks, Pa., and by one of the curious coincidences so numerous in the late war he burned, by order of Stuart, the same barracks just preceding the battle of Gettysburg. He oon entered upon active service, and in May 1859, led a picked force of Van Dorn's command against the Comanches, was shot through the lungs with an Indian arrow and narrowly escaped with his life. In another Indian action he killed a chief in a fierce per-

sonal combat and General Scott, ever ready to

recognize merit, spoke in his report of "the

conspicuous gallantry and energy of Second Lieutenant Fitzhugh Lee." In 1860 he was transferred to West Point as in structor of cavalry and had some distinguished pupils, among them Custer, whom he was to sh against afterwards in the civil war, and Kilpatrick, whom he was to drive before him in the famous "Buckland races" of 1863. When Virginia seceded he resigned his commission and joined the south, acting as staff officer at the first Manassas, and as colonel of the first Virginia cavalry in the campaign of the Peninsula. Here his energy and ability as a cavalry officer proved of the highest value to General Johnston, and when in June, 1832, Stuart made his expedition around the army of General McClellan, on the Chickahominy the famous record of General Fitz Lee may be said to have begun in earnest.

A SOLDIER BY RIGHT OF BIRTH. Going back to what now seems that remote period in memory, the present writer recalls the impression produced upon him at the time, namely, that the joyous Colonel-and soon to be General-Fitz Lee was born to be a cavalrynan and to pass his life in camps. In fact he told me one day that he enjoyed the life of a ldier and there is no doubt whatever that he did enjoy it. He was a man of medium height, with a long brown beard, a heavy mustache twinkling eyes, full of humor and good fellowship and the readiest of laughs. He was a soldier alone from the feather in his hat to his attling spurs, and the very clink of his sabre was inspiring. No one was more popular with his brother officers and the men of his compand, but his closest and warmest friend was Gen.J.E.B.Stuart. They had been comrades at West Point, and friends in the old army. Both were full of life and fun, enjoyed practical jokes keenly, and when they were together it was hard to say which were the more uproari-ous. They were associated from that time forward in the immense struggle of the war in Virginia, and the last words uttered by Gen-cral Stuart when he fell at Yellow Tavern vere: "Go ahead, Fitz, old fellow! I know you will do what is right!"

STUART AND LEE'S MOVEMENTS, In June, 1862, this long association in the Virginia cavalry between Stuart and Fitz Lee had just begun, and the latter was Stuart's able assistant in the famous expedition around the army of General McClellen. This event of the war has been described in detail in The Times, and the story need not therefore be repeated. Amusing incidents accurred in connection with General-then Colonel-Lee, one of which may now be recalled as character tic of those strange times.

When we had nearly reached Old Church Fitz Lee charged and drove a company of federal cavalry, many of whom were overtaken and brought back, looking very crestfallen. As the prisoners passed Colonel Lee, who was sitting on his horse in the road, they turned their heads and it was plain that they and the colonel recognized each other. In fact, the colonel had charged and captured a number of men from his old United States regiment, and it was amusing to hear him exclaim:

"Why, Brown, how are you? How are Rob-inson and the rest?" And the prisoners re-

"Why, lieutenant, is that you?"
A little further on, Colonel W. H. F. Lee charged and routed Captain Royal, of the United States cavalry, and Colonel Fitz burned his camp in the midst of joyous shouts, after which the cavalry passed on and re-crossed the Chick-ahominy. To both Stuart and Colonel Fitz ahommy. To both Stuart and Colonel Fitz Lee the whole expedition seemed a joyous frolic. But here, as elsewhere, in some of the most critical and perilous scenes of the war, the unclouded military acumen and resolute

will were under the laughter.

"MOVING TOWARD CULPEPPER.

After this expedition, which informed General Robert E. Lee of the position of the enemy and led to the great flank attack upon General McClellan, resulting in the seven days' fighting, from Cold Harbor to Malvern hill, the cayalry moved northward in August toward. cavalry moved northward in August toward Culpepper to take part in the campaign which terminated in a second battle of Manassas. Stuart had been promoted to the rank of major general, and Colonel Lee, with others, became brigadier general, with which command he followed Stuart to the hard wars of northern Virginia and Maryland. During this whole great campaign the movements of the cavalry were unresting, and Brigadier General Lee was one of the most conspicuous figures in every conflict. Just before the second Ma-nassas an incident is related of him showing the generous and chivalrous character of the

the generous and chivalrous character of the man.

He surprised and captured a squadron of the old United States Second Dragoons, discovered several old comrades among the officers made priseners, and simply taking their paroles that they would not attempt to escape kept them at his headquarters; and provided them with horses, as his guests. As long as the southern avalry remained stationary—for a day, perps—this arrangement was highly agreeable the federal officers. They and General Lee ked and jested all about "old times," recalling a hundred incidents of former years on the western prairies, but when Stuart was again in the saddle the scene changed. He and Fitz Lee moved and speedily found an enemy to attack. A number of actions followed and the federal officers had the strange experience of being shot at by their own friends, as they kept like honorable gentlemen with General Lee's staff. They were finally sent back on the horses furnished them to their own lines.

AFTER MANASSAS.

Manassas had been fought: the confederate army entered Maryland, and the rapid and bloody campaign followed, from Frederick City Sharpsburg. On two occasions preceeding a battle, which decided the fate of the campaign forcers Frig. 1 or next several forcers. n, General Fitz Lee performed successfully critical operations entrusted to him. At asboro, General D. H. Hill had received furious attack of McClellan, and was red to withdraw in the direction of Sharpsdered to withdraw in the direction of Sharpsing. To General Fitz Lee was assigned the crilous task of relieving the pickets in the coff the enemy. The work was done with implete success, and afterwards he was asgued to the same duty at Sharpsburg. General Robert E. Lee had awaited a second assault from General McClellan for a whole day, when he recrossed his infantry to the southern bank of the Potomac, and the cavalry of Fitz Lee again covered the rear. On the morning of September 19 the army was over the river, and Fitz Lee's brigade in line of hattle faced

Goneral McCiellan. It is not necessary to say that they did not remain long. Fitz Lee cordered a parting salute to be fired at the federal army, the bugles sounded and the brigade crossed to the south bank of the Potomac, though it seems that General McClellan might have cut them to pieces.

For his services in this campaign General Fitz Lee received a supreme reward. Of his brigade, as much or more than of the rest, the commander-in-chief wrote: "Its vigilance, activity and courage were conspicuous, and to its assistance is due in a great measure some of the most important and delicate operations of the campaign." In the winter of the same year, when the army had fallen back to the Rappahannock, General Fitz Lee took a prominent part in an attack on the enemy at Dumfries, and at Falmouth broke through the federal outposts and captured one hundred and eral outposts and captured one hundred and fifty prisoners. It was not, however, until March, 1863, that the active and determined young officer showed how hard he could fight and how much of the blood of "Light Horse"

and how much of the blood of "Light Horse Harry" ran in bis veins.

LEE'S ATTACK ON AVERILL.

General Averill, preceding Hooker, crossed the Rappahannock on a grand reconnoissance with artillery and a force which was estimated at 3,000 cavalry. Fitz Lee had been posted with his brigade of 800 men at the point in question-Kelly's ford, in the lower part of Culpepper—and this small force now received the assault of Averill. A furious fight followed, which excited the astonishment of the lowed, which excited the astonishment of the lowed, which excited the astonishment of the countrymen who witnessed it, one of whom declared that Lee's attack resembled that of a "small dog jumping at the throat of a big one." Some of the bravest southern officers were killed or wounded, but at night General Averill gave up his roconnissance and crossed the river again—General Stuart, who had hurried to Culrence telegraphing to the authorities to Culpepper, telegraphing to the authorities at Richmond that the enemy's "dead men and horses strewed the roads."

THE BUCKLAND RACES. The campaign, as far as the cavalry was con-rerned, wound up with the "Buckland Races," a humorous event, which resulted in the defeat of General Kilpatrick. He was following feat of General Kilpatrick. He was following Stuart and General Fite Lee proposed to flank and surprise him, to which Stuart gave a delighted consent. The plantperfectly succeeded. General Lee attacked in flank, near Buckland, while Stuart turned and charged in front, when General Kilpatrick, Lee's old pupil at West Point, was completely routed and the "Buckland Races" after the retreating cavalry continued nearly to Alexandria.

"Buckland Races" after the retreating cavalry continued nearly to Alexandria.

In the great campaign of 1864 General Fitz Lee redoubled his energies. Whether he did or did not see that the battle of Gettysburg had really terminated the war, and that thenceforth further fighting would be hopeless; it is certain that, personally, he never lost his "heart of hope." To the end he was the same gallant soldier, full of fire and force, with his ready laugh, his joyous bearing, his jests and cordial good fellowship.

When General Grant came over with his

When General Grant came over with his hammer to batter the tough earthen anvil in May, 1864, it was Major General Fitz Lee, as much or more than anybody else, who prevented a disastrous result after the battles of the Wilderness. Stuart assigned to his 'division the duty of obstructing the federal advance so Spottsylvania courthouse, and during all the long hours of the night the young officer obstinately resisted the federal progress with barricades and the erack of sharpshooters, falling back only to make another stand, until time was given General Lee's infantry to oc-cupy the line of the Po. Had it not had time o do so, General Grant would have interposed between Lee and Richmond, the confederate capital must have fallen, since there was no force to protect it, and that this result did not follow the rapid movement of General Grant southward was due to the soldiership of General Fitz Lee and his cavalry.
FROM THE WILDERNESS TO SPOTTSYLVANIA.

It is impossible in a brief article to give an adequate idea of this obstinate fighting of Lee's division between the Wilderness and Spottsyl-vania Courthouse. The cavalry and horse ar-tillery seemed to die rather than yield a foot, and when under orders they sullenly fell back, it seemed, under bitter protest. A single incident will give some idea of the animus of General Fitz Lee's men, which he related to me.

The cavalry had fought step by step and had been ordered to fall back on Spottsylvania Courthouse. Two pieces of horse artillery were posted to cover the retreat, and near them were seated on their horses General Fitz Lee and Major Breathed, one of the bravest of all Stu-art's brave artillerists. A line of federal sharpshooters was advancing on the guns, and General Lee said :

"Give them a round of canister, Breathed."
The guns thundered, sweeping the slope, but the skirmishers bravely continued to advance; and what was worse, a line of infantry advanc-ed to support them. To remain longer was to lose the guns and General Fitz Lee exclaimed: ORDERING OFF THE GUNS.

Take off the guns, Breathed! "A few more rounds, general," Breathed bleaded, and turning to the gunners, "Give hem canister!" he shouted. "Look out for your guns, Breathed! Bring them off!" General Lee ordered, turning his

"Limber to the rear!" was the order, and one of the guns went off at a gallop. The federal infantry were now only a few yards off and the second gun seemed lost. "Surrender the gun!" they shouted, to which Breathed replied with a last round of canister, and limbering up attempted to take the gun off. As he did so the drivers were shot one after another and fell from their horses, some of which were also shot and fell in their traces. Breathed cut the animals from the traces, mounted one of the wheel horses, and, striking them with his sabre, brought off the gun in the midst of a shower of bullets, from which as General Lee said, "he miraculously escaped unhanned." It was by means of this reckless fighting that General Grant's column was delayed in its advance and General Lee was enabled to reach the courthouse and occupy the line of the Po before the arrival of his ad-versary. Only a few days after these scenes Stuart was dead. He fell at Yellow Tavern on

the 11th of May, and his last order on the field was given to General Fitz Lee. General Sheridan, with a force of about 9,000 cavalry, cut loose from General Grant's army and advanced rapidly by what is called the Mountain road, debouching into the Brook road, with the design of capturing Richmond, which was nearly undefended. As soon as Stuart discovered the direction taken by Sheridan he divined his object, and taking Fitz Lee's division of 2,400 men pushed rapidly after the federal cavalry to interpose between them and Richmond. He and Fitz Lee rode boot to boot, and Stuart was grave and silent. He seemed to have a premonition of his com-ing fate, and was heard humming in a low tone the words:

Soon with angels I'll be marching. The battle which ensued has been described in the Times. Stuart drew up his 2,400 cavalry, Fitz Lee's division, at Yellow Tavern, a few miles from Richmond, and no sooner had he done so than General Sheridon's column described from the neutral state. he done so than General Sheridon's column de-bouched from the mountain road, when one of the fiercest struggles of the war immediately followed. Fitz Lee commanded on the right and received the first attack of the enemy, who were repulsed by the dismounted men of General Wickham. But his success was shortened. The force was too heavy. The right and left wings were both driven and, worst of all, Stuart was shot and fell from the raddle into the arms of one of his officers. At this moment General Fitz Lee, who was falling back, gallopeed up, exclaiming: "You are wounded!"

"Yes," was Stuart's faint reply, "but go

are wounded!"

"Yes," was Stuart's faint reply, "but go shead, Fitz, old fellow! I know you will do what is right."

The confederate cavalry now fell back defeated and crossed the Chickahominy, bearing off Stuart with them, mortally wounded, and to expire three daos afterward with the words: "I am resigned—God's will be done."

WHAT THE FIGHTING DID.

What the Fighting DID.

Such is a brief account of this obstinate struggle between Lee's division and the heavy column of General Sheridan. The hard fighting saved Richmond, as General Bragg wrote to the young officer, stating that the resistance at Yellow Tavern had afforded time to bring up troops from Drewry's Bluff, below the city. This force manned the works on the Brooks road and repulsed the feeble assault of General Sheridan, who, by an energetic attack might have captured the city and ended the war—a more soldierly incident than his de-

vastations and war on non-combatants in the Shernandoah Valley.

When the war arens shifted to the region south and west of Petersburg General Fitz Lee was actively engaged in all the operations of the cavalry there, and especially distinguished himself in the complete defeat of General Wilson's cavalry at Ream's Station, where it was nearly cut to pieces. Soon afterwards his command was ordered to co-operate with General Early in the valley, where in the battle of Winehester he had three horses shot under him and fell shot through the thigh—a wound which disabled him for months. One wound which disabled him for months. One of the horses shot under him was his favorite mare, Nelly Gray, as to whom he made one day, I remember, a true cavalryman's speech. The mare had trodden on a nail and limped painfully as he mounted, when the General

said sadly:

"Poor Nelly! I wish there was some way you could ride me back to camp!"

THE END DEAWING NEAR.

What followed in the hot days of March and April is familiar to everybody. What is not so well known, however, is the terrible condition of the little force of southern cavalry which the commander in chief succircly dewhich the commander-in-chief succinctly described as "two or three mounted men on broken down horses," the men and horses nearly without food and only half equipped. With this inconsiderable force General Fitz-hugh Lee was called upon to meet the numerous and well-armed cavalry of General Sheridan certainly more than ten thousand in ous and well-armed cavary of ceneral serr-dan, certainly more than ten thousand in number and mounted on fresh and well-fed horses, the pick of the Virginia stables from the valley to Petersburg. It was not a time, however, to be calculating odds or speculating upon results, and General Fitz Lee was not the man to do so. At Five Forks, when the huge corden of General Grant was encircling Lea cordon of General Grant was encircling Lee, cordon of General Grant was encircing Lee, the southern cavalry drove General Sheridan's within a quarter of a mile of Dinwiddie Court House, and on the subsequent retreat Fitz Lee and his men were engaged in incessant fighting day and night in the desperate attempt to ward of the swarming cavalry of General Sheridan, commanding the federal advance. Those who witnessed these continuous actions, from Jetersville to Appomatox Court House, can testify what soldierly work was performed by the southern cavalry. They fought as bravely in this moment of despair as they had ever done in their hours of victory, and

did so to the last. THE LAST DESPERATE STRUGGLE.
On the morning of the 9th of April, a little in advance of the village of Appomattox court house, the long four years' struggle ended. Gorden, with his few skeleton regiments, was sent ferward to make a last attack on a force which I heard General Custer declare a little afterwards amounted to "cighty thousand men." He was supported by that gallant sol-dier, Colonel Thomas Carter, of the artillery, and the remnant of Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry, now a mere handful. Gordon attacked with his infantry, artillery and cavalry, and the as-tonishing fact is a matter of record that the federal line was driven back nearly a mile. But the end had come and the last success had no results. General Lee sent a flag agreeing to surrender, and hostilities ceased.

When General Fitz Lee became aware of what was about to take place he turned to the officers and men around him and said:

"I don't wish to be included in the surrender. Come, let's go. General Lee no longer

requires my poor services."

This the record in a few words of General Fitzhugh Lee, the present governor of Virginia, and it may explain in a measure the "wild enthusiasm" with which he was greeted in his canvass. All over the state are scattered men of his old command who fought with him, and it is natural that they should form moun-ted escorts to greet their old commander. Those honest Virginians, farmers now like himself, and who, like himself, have hitched their war horses to the plow, do not require to be told of Fitz Lee's record. It seems that others do—the young generation growing up and those who uttered the discourteous taunt in the late campaign that the democratic candidate had nothing to recommend him but his relationship to General R. E. Lee.

PERSONAL.

DR. J. G. EARNEST has moved his residence and office to 142 Peachtree street. Tele phone number changed to 773.

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CAREY-The friends and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. John Carey and Mr. John C. Carey are invited to attend the funeral of the latter from the residence of his father, Mr. John Carey, 234 Boulevard, today (Monday) at 10 o'clock. Services at

Taylor, Wylie & Bliley. Metropolitan undertakers and funeral directors embalming and preserving a specialty, No. 26 W. Alabama street. Telephone, 719.

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As the above case of Mrs. Tucker was treated by myself, I do most cheerfully certify to the correctness of her statement. I used Guinn's Pioneer Blood Renewer after the ordinary treatment of rheumatism had failed to control the disease.

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WILL BE SOLD ON THE FIRST TUSSDAY IN
February next, 1886, at the courthouse door in
Hart county, Georgia, within the legal hours of sale,
to the highest bidder for cash, the following property, to wit: Seventy-five acres of land in the northeast portion of said county, near Knox's bridge, on
Tugalo river, and known as the Knox factory. The
improvements on the place are a cotton and wool
factury, a merchant mill, a store house, dwelling
house, secotton gin and press, and houses for the
factory operatives. The half interest in the above
described property belongs to the estate of T. P.
Wilkinson, late of Habersham county, Georgia, deceased; sold for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. The other half interest is the
property of J. N. Edwards. Each one will make
title to the interest they represent. This 18th day
of December, 1885.

W. CRAWFORD, Executor.

J. N. EDWARDS. S. W. CRAWFORD, Executor. J. N. EDWARDS.

dec27sun 4w Supreme Court of Georgia.

RDERED THAT THE JUDICIAL CIRCUIT BE ORDERED THAT THE JUDICIAL CIRCUIT BE entered on the dockets of this court for the March term, 1886, in the following order, to wit: Atlanta, Stone Mountain, Eastern, Middle, Augusta, Northern, Western, North Eastern, Blue Ridge, Cherokee, Rome, Coweta, Flint, Oemulgee, Macon, Chattahoochee, Pataula, South Western, Albany, Southern, Oconee and Brunswick.

The above is a true extract from the minutes of the surreme court of Georgia

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publications at our regular New York rates. This department is confided to the management of

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In assuming charge of the Southern Branch of the business of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., we assure the trade, teachers, authors and others, of our desire to accommodate them with promptness. JOS. VAN HOLT NASH,

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Code of Georgica within 60 days thereafter, fice on January 1, 1886, or within 60 days thereafter. Said reports must be published as required by section 2843 (b) of said code, and a copy of the published statement sent to this office.

A failure to comply with this law subjects the company to a penalty, which is a forfeiture of its right to do business in this state and causes a revocation of such company's dicense.

cation of such company's-license.
HENRY D. McDANIEL, Governor. By the Governor:
Howard E. W. Palmer, Sec'y. Ex. Dep't.
dec20—tues



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For fifteen years they have steadily gained in fa-tor, and with sales constantly increasing have be-come the most popular corset throughout the United

come the most popular conset where twice as long as ordinary corsets. We have lately introduced the G and RH grades with extra long waist, and we can furnish them when preferred.

Highest awards from all the world's great fairs. The last medal received is for First Degree of Murit, from the late exposition at New Orleans.

While scores of patents have been found worth, less, the principles of the glove fitting have proved invaluable.

Retailors are authorized to reference.



## SABBATH SERVICES.

SYNOPSIS OF SEVERAL SERMONS DELIVERED YESTERDAY.

A Gloomy Sabbath But the Churches are Well Attended-Synopsis of Sermons Delivered at the Churches, and of Mr. Sam W. Small's a: The Opera House in the Afternoon.

Mr. Small at the Opera House. Notwithstanding the rain came down in tor rents yesterday afternoon, a fair audience greeted Mr. Sam W. Small at the opera house. At precisely three o'clock the services were opened by singing

"Rock of ages cleft for me, Let me hide myself in thee."

"Rock of ages cleft for me. Let me hide myself in thee."

After the singing of this hymn Mr. Small prayed most beaufful and fervent prayer. He their read for the evening's lesson the fourth chapter of James, a chapter appropriate to the occasion. The hymn, "Jesus Lover of my Soul," was then Sing, and Mr. Small announced as the basis of his femarks the 19th and 20th verses of the 20th chapter of Facklel—"I am thy Lord your God. Wa'k in my statutes and do them. etc." The man of God began by saying that there was one, thin, we all should know, and that is that there is a God. He believed that every one does know this great truth. All people are not blind. They can see God manifested everywhere. We are not deaf. We can hear God in the summer zephyr, in the roarnig tempest, in the acorn's fall from the trees, in the earthquake's awful shock, and in a thousand other ways. Only a fool says in his heart, there is no God. We recognize there is a God, the cause we have implanted in oar bosons omething which teaches us. Every creature knows and feels it, God has blessed redeemer in His love. They set themselves in re'ellion against His love. They set themselves in re'ellion against God. Every man is either a child of Got a slave of Satan. There is no place upon which one can stand and say he is neutral. He is your either be on God's territory or on Satan's. All that God requires is for you to keep his statutes and do them. Keep His commandments. He is your

either be on God's territory or on Satan's. All that God requires is for you to keep his statutes and do them. Keep His commandments. He is your of all you enjoy. Men continue to go on in their downward course. There is one thing keeping today good men from the cross of Christ, and that is their inability to grasp the idea that God is love. He said that men would say they could not keep the ten commandments and at the same time would follow grey law laid down in the code of Georgia. The grasm for that is plain enough. To violate a state law means punishment, but then men violate God's laws and say there is time to repent. Mr. Small'said that he cissived to say to the young men because they knew his history and experience, that there is nothing satisfying in this life without allegiance to God. A man ectelon' be truly happy without God's love in his heart. God stood ready and willing to forgive the sins and shortcomings of all. Some men say they cannot be Christians and carry on their business so as to make money. That is a mistake. Many of Atlanta's most successful business and professional men are Christian gentlemen. God has prospered them, and he would continue to do so. Atlanta has Christian merchants, Christian railread men, Christian lawyers, Christian doc-ters and Christian men inversy pursuit of life.

railread men, Christian lawyers, Christian it is and Christian men inevery pursuit of life. Mr. Fonall's sermon was fall of sound sense, a he made a deep impression on the audience.

Sermon yesterday at Trinity church by Rev.

Sermon yesterday at Trinity church by Rev.

J. W. Ice. "All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth." Matt. 28-18.

The discovery of the law of the correlation and equivalence of forces, has had vast jithheune upon the thought of the present time. It has famished men with a new opening, through which they can behold the nature of things from a different angle of vision. It has given them a new working hypothesis, and richer conceptions of the universe and its author. The civilization of the present time, with all it contains, and with all that it promises, is due more to this than to any other single discovery, or scientific principle. The briefest formula, giving any idea of the principle is, "no force is ever lost." It also shows the agencies with which the world is regulated and controlled, to be one great brotherhood. All forces are ultimately one force. The rising up of force in one point, involves the subsidence of force in one point, involves the subsidence of force in some other point. The amount rising up, too, is the exact equivalent of the amount subsiding. When a man lets a rock fall from a church steeple, the earth rises just as much to neet the rock in proportion to its mass, when a man shoots a rithe ball from a gun, as much force goes back against the man's shoulder, as goes out through the muzzle of the gun. What the gun lacks in velocity it makes up in welocity. When a pine tree is cut dewn ard split into small pieces and put into an line, just the same amount of heat is gathered it it has the same amount of heat is gathered in it hat was garnered from the sun in the hunivagen of mechanical motion. The sun-

where, in the poor man's hut, and the rich man palace. Look at the books which have been written about the Bible, in favor of it, against it, incomments of it, in clueidation of it. Much force has been expended in writing, and printing, and advertising and circulating all these books. Consider the churches there are in the world today. They are built of brick, of marble, of wood. They are everywhere. In approaching great cities their spines are first to greet the eyes. It has taken a great deal of force, financial, mental and muscular, to build them. Then to keep them supplied with preachers and lights and furniture has taken much force. Consider art, music, poetry, painting, sculpture and architecture, Handel's Messiah, Dantie's Inferno, The Last Supper, Powers's Eve. St. Peters at Rome. The subjects of these have Leen furnished by Christ, and the inspiration which produced them have all come from Christ. In the conception and production of these, a marvelous amount of the most refined, subtle force has been expended. Consider the influence of Christ on the homes of men. There is hardly a home in Christendom today but has been formed directly or indirectly with reference to Christ. In these places where character is formed, where revolutions are started, where Napoleons, and Wesleys and Gladstones are developed, where eternal issues pend, Christ has come, quietly and silently, to regulate, to dominate and control. To thus influence and vitally touch homes, an immense amount of force is required. Christ has given new dates to the calendar of the ages. Infidels in dating their letters pay tribute to His character, in the fact that they recognize he has ushered in a new era. Christ has claimed and held through nearly two thousand year one day out of every week to be devoted to his service. The day upon which He fact that they recognize he has ushered in a new era. Christ has claimed and held through nearly two thousand year one day out of every week to be devoted to his service. The day upon which He was been is celebrated in the hearts of men and in the arts of men. To change the world's calendar, to inaugurate and make permanent a new date, to impel the world to s. t. apart a day for His worship, to turnish the world with new festivals and holidays has required, certainly, a marvelous amount of force. But greatest of all, Christ has won the hearts of men. To win the disinterested love of once man takes much force—more than most men have. To win the love of a state takes more. But to win and to hold through the perturbations and revolutions of kingdoms and republics, the undying love of the best and the purest men on earth requires an infinite amount of force. This point in Christ's character greatly impressed the first Napoleon. Said he: "It know men. Christ, is not a man. I have seen the time when I could inspire means to die for me; but it took the inspiration was and to give the present of the power of my since mo the power of my since and the power of my since and, has

ble about his appearance. He is a Jew. He was born among the poor. He is not noted for culture. He has no social position. He has no money. He has no political power, or prestige. He has no army at his command. He has no philosophical system. He is connected with no academy. He is only thirty-three years old. His words are contained in no books. They are simply in the memories of His disciples. He is misunderstood. His own disciples do not know what to make of him. Finally he is arrested and tried and condemned, and crucified. He dies between two thieves, scorned, scoffed, buffeted and friendiess. Keep in mind the principles we are considering. All force can be measured. No more force rises up, than subsides. Action and reaction are equal. We are seeking to account in accordance with his principle for the vast amount of force Christ We are seeking to account in accordance with this principle for the vast amount of force Christ has poured into the institution and thought of hu-manity. Is this young man's life, seemingly so in-significant and weak, the exact equivalent of all the churches, schools, colleges, arts, literature, homes, governments, sacrifice, good works, hero-ism, martydom, patience, layer and hope that ons of books, paintings and poems; by social tion, wealth and power; by success, triumpla a populest; by a hold u manify unequaled, and by an influence u manify unequaled, and by an influence unan thought unrivalled, and you have ano

humanity imequaled, and by an influence up humanity imequaled, and you have ano product. The question is: Does one of the products seem to be the equivalent of other? Does not the outcome spass, by an infinite degree, income? Is not the evolution out of all proport to the involution? Has not a great deal more for isen up than seemingly subsided? Is there much more power seemingly subsided? Is there immed more power seemingly on this side the citan there was on the other? Manifestly and cle ly, Christ's life and work can not be accounted by the law of the convertibility of forces. Manifestly and cle ly, Christ's life and work can not be accounted for by the principle. Mahomet's success and disciples we onderstand. He succeeded by the ordinary mode by which men succeed. He appealed to make the offered men, as a reward for their fealty to he great earthly kingdom, and such a heaven bey the grave as would regale the sense, please fancy, and gratify the appetites. He simply ganized and applied the latent earthly forces ready existing in his countrymen. His succes is line with Cayar and Bonaparte. The kingd which he proposed to establish was merely earthly, sensual, carnal kindom. His methods were carnal, the motivesto which he appealed were sensuals in My kingdom," said He. "you must lothis." He proposed to build up a kingd should be as wide as the world and as 1 sternity, without adopting a single metho izing any of the means ordinarily retied of cess. Not only did he propose a new king to populate it with new men, motives, incorptions and opinions. Hence, to come kingdom, men were to be made over. The to die to self, to the world, to pleasure. So work and influence in the world not only exception to the principle of the correl forces, but here we have an unparalleled of force rising up, when to all human and

one subsided sit all.

A poor young carpenter dies. He goes down in gnominy. Amid the jeers and contempt of the multive He goes down into the grave. But from that noment commotion begins. Forgiveness of sin in he mame of Christ is preached; disciples are wonthurches are built; books are written; civilizations the name of Christ is pieached; disciples are won; churches are built; books are written; civilizations are touched; movements are inaugurated; persecutions, relentless and bloody, are waged. The fires of hate are kindled, storms from all round the social, political and religious sky gather and howl and empty their fury upon the new movement. Nothing impedes it; fire cannot binder it; the sword cannot appal it; persecution intensifies it; death does not alarm it. Now, we submit, does not such a movement, starting from such a source, and moving out with such vigor, and becoming intenser and deeper as it is extended, form a remarkable and singular exception to the principle we stre considering; Is there any rule known among men by which it may be estimated, and classified and labeled? Can any human, or logical, or philosophical formula, or principle account for the multiform and widely diversified facts in this case? Is it not an exception to all rules and human methods of measurement? Do we not augment the difficulties of accounting for the work of Christ by minifying Him, and calling him a mere man? Is not the easier way to account for Christs work, to accord to him all that he clalms for Himself and all that his disciples claimed for Him. He said: "All power is given unto me in heaven and in carth." If we accept this as true we can account for His work. The me can apply this principle. can say that the life of Christ was the equivalent of the kingdom which has been established in the world through His name and the power of His word. But in this view we will see that 'His life was divine, and one with that of the Fatherof us all. Then we will see that he was the Son of God, the Word made flesh, the incarriation of the Di-vine mind and wisdom and power.

First Methodist Church.

y reading appropriate scriptures bearing upon he text, which was Matthew iv: 4: "Man shall not live by bread

Mr. Glenn spoke in substance as follows:

Mr. Glenn spoke in substance as follows:
I have long coveted for my race the very best things possible for us. Especially do I covet this for those with whom my lot is east in life—for you. Often I have wanted to penetrate the mind of God and discover fully His idea of man, and claim it. I believe it is our privilege to claim all that we lost in the fall and more. Man in all of His elements is capable of attaining to the full idea, We are conscious that, aside from Christ, the noblest specimens of men do not portray to us fully the great designs of our Masecons that, aside from Christ, the noblest specimens of men do not portray to us fully the great designs of our Maker. Noble as the work may appear in the fiving forms before us, we are conscious of its incompleteness—that the work has been marred. The debris of the great fall is piled about us and we are struggling through it. But we discover amid all, not the dry, petrified fossils amid surrounding rocks, but living indications of God's mind, especially in His word.

"The devil had been attempting to draw our Savior away from the better elements of life and the

rior away from the better clements of life and the great end of Hiscoming and have them absorbed in the mere of sensuous. But the Master would not allow Himself compressed into this idea, as limited o such narrow confines. So He breaks away into the broad fields. "Man shall not live by bread clone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the pount of God?" How does rown live? When the broad fields. "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God." How does man live? Where does he get his food? God's word written in nature, in man, in the Bible, everywhere affords a broad; rich field. To elaborate this would require more of mental philosophy and psychology than we can command or use today.

The appetite of the mind demands browledge.

more of mental philosophy and psychology than we can command or use today.

The appetite of the mind demands knowledge. The human mind is a perpetual interrogation. This is seen in its native tendency, in the child, and so continues until it has been checked and killed by rude responses. Its pleasure and safisfaction is in knowing. When knowledge has been obtained the mind has only to pass judgment-upen it and turn it over to the combined faculties of the man for use. And there is pure joy in the perpetual acquisition, the perpetual knowing. But reaching farther, we hear the Saviour saying to his disciples, "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent me, and to finish His work." It may seem strange, but obedience is life food. Nothing results in more pleasure and lasting gratification, than to obey all rightful authority. And where the authority is wise and good the pleasure is unalloyed. Therefore, to obey God-and finish His work, whose will is absolute because it is right and what we ought to do for our good, is a perpetual joy, and the results are freighted with rich rewards.

But the richest, the sweetest and best food, the

mar joy, and the results wards.

But the richest, the sweetest and best food, the most natural food for the life of man is indicated by the Psalmist: "As the heart panteth after the water brooks, so panteth my soul after Thee, O. God. My soul thirsteth for God, for the living the the fullness of water brooks, so panieth my soill after Thee, O God. My soil thirstell for God, for the Hving God." And the Master, longing for the fullness of life, prays, "And now, O Father, glorify thou me with thine ownresis." And again on the cross He cries: "My God, my God, why hat's thou forsaken me." Man cannot hive without fool. He, and he alone, can satisfy; without Him all else fails; with Him all is well. He becomes four all and in all.

The services were closed by the celebration of the Lord's support in a most imposing manner. Not Lord's supper in a most imposing manner. Not withstanding the very inclement day, there was quite a full attendance.

First Presbyterian Church. .

Rev. Dr. E. H. Barnett préached a most in Rev. Dr. E. H. Barnett préached a most interesting sermon yesterday morning from 1 Corintians 1: 23-24. He said Paul's, task in Corinthe was difficult. That city was the most cultured and a mould be lieution of the fire of the force on the resting sermon yesterday morning from 1 Corir

teachings, His pure morality, His sympathy, His tenderness; but no! instead of taking these licenticus wicked Corinthians to the mount of Beatlings and telling them of the wonderful sermon on the mount, He first of all took them to Golgotha and told of the shameful death on the cross. And so the church has ever made much of the blood of Jesus by it we are justified, by it we are cleansed "washed whiter than snow," by it we are to wash our robes when we stand with God's redeemed in the city above. To men that perish it is foolishness and a stumbling block, but to God's people of every age and clime "it is the power of God and the wisdom of God."

The wisdom of God is displayed in the person of

sed and the wisdom of God."

The wisdom of God is displayed in the person of his Savior. He is both God and man. The nature hat suffers must be the nature that sinned. Then nibite wisdom appears in the plan itself. That plan is substitution. Jesus takes our place before he law. He obeys and suffers for us. But here is in exhibition of power that far transcends the lower exerted in the greation of the world. Here is shown the power of God's righteousness, the salan whose object is to make

is shown the power of God's righteousiess, in a plan whose object is to make men righteous it is impossible that God will temple understoot this fundamental principle of His own nature. God mustbe just in justifying the magedly. And when Jesus drank to the dregs the cup presed to His lips in Gethsemane, when the cry was wring from His heart on Calvary, "My God, My God, why Just Thou forsaken Me," all the universe must have seen the power of God's untarnished justice. He is still God, tho saving the lost.

England's great queen has been greatly prais for sending a telegram of sympathy to the month of the pit where a score of miners were imprisoned but suppose she had taken the first train for the fatal spot; had mingled her tears with the weeping wives and mothers; nay; had herself gone down nto the darkened hole, and laid down her life for the imprisoned men!

"Oh! for this love lit rocks and hills Their lasting silence break, and all harmonious human tongues The Savior's praises speak."

justice, showing at the same sacred spot theses glo-rious attributes of our God. We obtain this wisdom and power only by faith. If we would have the power and wisdom of the gospel we must believe connect our little lives with this great Force, and be one with him. Then the greatest power is in uniting love and

The Church of the Redeemer. Yesterday was communion Sunday and the

ervice was most impressive and beautiful. Eight-ersons united with the church which is steadily gowing in strength and members. The text was aken from the 90th Psalm, 13th verse. We have just returned from a long voyage. We have circumscribed the sun. The rate of speed at thich we have trayled is transported. It is

ations, to make the neart of man chaer better or happier.

It is sometimes said that in our time there is a sad lack of carnestness; not so. Men were never more terribly earnest than now; only the earnestness of our generation is for an object infinitely removed from that for which the noble men of old toiled and wept and prayed and died. The earnest men of the olden time and some no doubt of ours labored to lay up treasures in heaven, even durable riches and righteousness, the earnest men of our time labor to lay up treasures on earth. They are poor in the midst of abundance; they live in care and anxiety, and dying, no payer in the world is poorer than they. Tell me, those who thus live and die, do they make the most of life?

most of life?
"Oh! "What is a man profited if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." To what wise use then can we put the brief time allotted to us on earth?

The question is already answered. We are heirs of eternity, After a few days we will shuffle off this mortal coil. Wealth luxury, fame, all is a dream of a night. What will survive. Nothing bit soul. Soul culture ought to be our great business here; it will advance in proportion to our zeal and diligence in laboring for the salvation of others. Was not his the mission and life work of our Savior? Let us here and now reconsecrate ourselves to our great life work.

A STONE FOR BREAD. The Failure of Beef Tea. From the Philadelphia Press.

A physician entering a street car from a city hospital the other day, remarked to a fellow passenger: ssenger:
"Here's something I have just been reading

in the Chicago News," and he read: "Chemistry has decided that the food value of beef tea is so small that it can scarcely be classed as a food. Physicians have for some time taught, that to give a convalescent beef tea—even "the very strength of the meat"—is to give him a tone when he asks for bread. What is needed is to add malt to some of the prepared food. This fact is not sufficiently well known to nurses, and hence convalesence is often need-

essly prolonged."
"Now, that's just it," he continued, Now, that's just it," he continued, "one-half the so-called restoratives we used did not restore promptly or efficaciously. We treat the case and got the patient on the turn; we eradicate the disease but leave him weak. Nature wants a help to get stronger; medicine might further weaken. We have needed something whose feed value is in addition to a mild. thing whose food value is, in addition to a mild stimulation, something pure and nutritious giving strength that stays, and we have got it There is no question about it, as this article says, that malt added makes what we want. "There's a good deal of breaking down mong business men, isn't there, doctor?"

"Yes, by the hundred; but it isn't so much the work men do as the neglect of repair. The human organism is a machine that must be lubricated, else tension and friction will wear it out. It's the worry and fret that tells. The wonder is that it does not give way sooner.

Men go on until the driving wheel almost wears through its axle; then there's a dead stop, perhaps They are brought to us at the hospitals—our machine shops—to be repaired and rebuilt. If they only knew when to stop or what to take. Of course they ought to re-cuperate with something of food value to the enfeebled nerves, the depleted blood and the shattered stomach. All these are broken down at once, and the brain yields, the will power is gone, they see upon poisoned liquors, drink to excess and complete the wreck. Now what we find most excellent for convalescents is Duffy's pure malt whisky; and if men will drink, this is a healthful beverage and food combined. But the number is something fear-ful of those whs persist in poisoning them-

Editor Hanlon In a Reflective Mood.

From the Albany, Ga., Medium. How many of us, who now watch the death throes of 1885, will be at the funeral of 1886? Some of us will have laid down life's burdeo forever. You, kind reader, may be one of the number. Life is so uncertain! It is but short, at test. Today two are in the possession of robust health. Tomorrow the shadows may close over us. Happy indeed is the man who is presared for whatever providence may is prepared for whatever providence may send.

The Colored People Moving.

From the Albany, Ga., News.

The wagons loaded with colored people passing to new homes indicate no change in the nomadic habits of the negroes. This change of labor at the end of the year is a great drawback to the farmers. But the negroes seem as fond of change as ever. This fact forms one of the unpleasant features of farming nowadays.

Grasping the Pen. .

From the Harmony Grove, Ga., Signal. After a few days of rest and pleasure, we resume our place and grasp our pen with more energy and zeal than ever before. A little rest has revived our feelings very much, and has given us new thoughts and ideas to reflect

IT IS MUCH BETTER to take proper care of a Cough or Cold from its incipiency, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, than to run aby risk of developing a fatal Pulmonary Affection. This well known curative is equally effective in the primary stages of Go Asthma and Bronchitis,

THE REAR END COLLISION

BETWEEN THE E. T. V. & G. PASSEN-GERTRAIN NO. 12

and the Gergia Pacific Passenger Train No. 52, on Georgia Pacific Railroad at Seventeen Mile Tank, December 14th, 1885—Duties of Con-ductors, Engineers and Flagmen.

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILEOAD-Bulletin or-Georgia Pacific Kattroad—Bulletin of-der No. 23.—The station signal must be blown at post "one mile to station." At stations and inter-pediate water tanks where station limits have been placed, it will be understood that those posts indicate the boundaries of the station. Trains having the right of track can occupy the main-track within those boundaries without flagging. All specials and work trains and sections of trains will approach limit posts with their trains under full coutrol, and the crews of such trains will be held responsible for any accident occurring within the boundaries of the station. F. T. Smith, M. T.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Referring to the above order, made conspicuous by the recent terrible accident on the Georgia Pacific railroad, and under which the authorities of that road have vainly sought to place the responsibility for said accident on the employes of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, we desire to analyze and discuss the same calmly and fairly in the public interest and from a strictly business point of view. The order says:
1st. "The station signal must be blown at

post 'one nile to station.'" Was this done? On this point we have no evidence.
2nd. "At stations and intermediate water tanks, where station limits have been placed,

it will be understood that these posts indicate the boundaries of the station. Trains having the right of track can occupy the main track within these boundaries without flagging."

We will assume that "Seventeen Mile Tank" had been provided with limit posts, as above. All orders governing the movement of trains hould be plain and explicit leaving no possible room for doubt or uncertainty as to their meaning. The order says: "Trains having the right of track can occupy main track within these

oundaries without flagging."
This part of the order is certainly clear and explicit, and not susceptible of misconstruction by the most ignorant conductor or engineer, inless he be crazy, drunk, or a fool-a condi tion, we assume, not applieable to the conduc-tors or engineers of either of the trains in-volved in the accident under discussion. The only question, then, to be determined is, which

only question, then, to be determined is, which of these trains "had the right of track." Georgia Pacific No. 52, or East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia No. 12.

It is conceded, we presume, that one or the other of these trains had "lost its rights" previous to the accident, and by the determination of which fact alone, can we ascertain with absolute certainty the "train having the right." absolute certainty, the "train having the right of track" at the time of the accident, under the previsions of bulletin board order No. 29 and the printed rules of the Georgia Pacific railway cmpany.

Common sense and a due regard for the lives

of passengers has suggested to the authority of the Georgia Pacific railway company, ommon with all properly managed roads; not perated under the "block" system," the importance of keeping passenger trains ten min-utes apart, when running in the same direc-tion, and this is their rule. At the very moment, therefore, that Georgia Pacific No. 2 (the leading train) fell back to within ten minutes of the schedule time of East Tennes-see, Virginia and Georgia No. 12, just then and there did Georgia Pacific No. 52 lose the right of track, so far at least, as East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, No. 12, was concerned and we will now endeavor to fix was concerned, and we will now endeavor to fix y the record the exact time and place that corgia Pacific No. 52 did lose its right of track, by his own sworn testimony, the con-uctor of Georgia Pacific No.

ductor of Georgia Pacific No. 52 left Mableton at 11:38, p. m. It was his duty to examine his schedule before leaving Mableton and ascertain the exact time East Tennessee No. 12 was due to leave Mableton. This, presumably, both he and his engineer did, in the ordinary discharge of their plain duty, if safe and sober men, and if so they must have known that East Tennessee No. 12 was due to leave Mableton by schedule at 11:29, p. m. It will be seen that Georgia Pacific No. 52-left Mableton nine minutes on the time of East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia No. 12, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia No. 12, without even having taken the natural and common sense precaution, as required by Georgia Pacific, rule No. 7, of dropping a flagman with red signal "to protect the rear end of their train," as against East Tennesse No. 12, over which train, Georgia Pacific No. 52 had lost the right track before it left Mableton, and had, therefore, no right whatever to proceed without "orders" to do so, or under protection, of proper signals, in the rear as ner tection of proper signals in the rear, as per Georgia Pacific, rule No. 7, which reads as fol-

Rule No. 7. "Should a train by losing time fall back upon the time of another train of fix own relass it does not lose its own rights, but in such cases the rear end of the train must be fully pro-

This fact having been thus established be roud doubt, the only remaining fact involved s necessarily established with equal force and clearness, viz: That East Tennessee No. 12, elearness, viz: That East Tennessee No. 12, after passing Mableton, and in the absence of orders to the contrary, had the right of track, and was running strictly under those rights at the moment of the accident. On the other hand, Georgia Pacific No. 52 was running in violation of rule No. 7, and was occupying main track on the time of East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Na. 12 in violation of Virginia and Georgia No. 12, in violation o bulletin board order No. 29, rule No. 7, the die tates of ordinary common sense and entirely a its own risk from the moment it left Mableton and, therefore, had no right to occupy main track at seventeen mile tank without flagging. thich it failed to do. Under bulletin order No. 29, East Tennesse

No. 12, was the only train, which had the right at the time of the accident, to occupy the main track between the limit posts at "seventeen mile tank" without flagging, as it was the only train, as has been clearly shown, which had the right of track at that time.

which had the right of track at that time.

III. The last clause of bulletin order No.
29 reads: "Alf specials, work trains, and
sections of trains (i.e., when two or more
trains are running in the same schedule) will
approach limit post with their trains all under
full control, and the crews of such trains, viz.,
specials work trains and sections of trains. specials, work trains, and sections of trains, will be held responsible for any accident, occurring within the boundaries of the station." As previously stated, rules governing the movement of trains should always be made exmovement of trains should laways be made explicit and definite, and should leave nothing to be inferred. This clause of Georgia Pacific bulletin order No. 23, as will be seen at a glance, applies exclusively to a certain class of trains, ("viz: special, work trains, and sections of trains"), and requires "such trains" (mark the phraseology) to approach limit posts under the location of class to leave up doubt as to its inference, so clear as to leave no doubt as to its meaning, that all other trains, other than "specials, work trains, and sections of trains," vis: passengertrains "having the right to track," as in case of East Tennessee regular passenger train No. 12, was not required to approach "seventeen mile tank" under control, but on the contrary, was expected and required to make its schedule speed at this point, as at all other points, say 35 miles per hour, as will more fully appear by reference to Georgia Pa-cific time card and rules under which it was

Referring again to Georgia Pacific rul Referring again to Georgia Pacine rule No. 7, we respectfully submit that this rule applies directly to Georgia Pacific train No. 52 at the time of the accident. Was it complied with? According to the evidence adduced it was not. Then where does the responsibility rest? With the employes of the train certainly, who violated the rule, all concerned, the conductor, the engineer and the flagment.

Before closing, we desire to call attention to the testimony of the officials of the Georgia Pacific Railway company before the caroner's jury at Atlanta, under whose construction rule No. 7 did not apply to Georgia Pacific train No. 52 at the time of the accident, but bulletin board order No. 29 did apply. We would suggest an immediate modification of this latter order, with the view to the better projection. an immediate monimeator of this factor order, at least, with the view to the better protection of life and property in the future, as it is not clear in its present shape, was not universally understood at the time of the accident, and is undoubtedly susceptible of a different construc-

tion, as above explained, from that now sought to be given it by the officials of the Georgia Pacific Ealiway company.

In conclusion, we would respectfully suggest, that in determining the question as to which of the two crews (G. P or E. T.) is most likely to have understood and obeyed the rules under which they were running, that the individual and personal record of the conductors and engineers of both trains be carefully and closely investigated, especially so far as their past conduct and service on their own and other roads is concerned, as also their conduct and condition, inducting the preceding, and at the time of the accident.

H.

Goldsmith Maid's time, 2:14—was beaten The sale of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, never!

# **CLINCMAN'S** POBACCO



THE CLINGHAN TOBACCO OINTREST THE MASE REFECTIVE PREPARA-TION on the market for Pies. A STRE CURE for Itching Piles. East never failed to give groupt rolled. Will sure Anal Woors, Absons, Fistus, Tetter, Salt Rhoun, Sarber's Rob, Elay-vurna, Fimples, Sores and Bolis. Price 50 cts. THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO CAKE NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, Cures as Wounds, Curs. Bruisse, Sprains, Errefuses, Rolls, Carbuncies, Bone Federat, Ulcens, Sorea, Sore Hyes, Sore Threat, Sonions, Coria, Neuralgia, Ricamasissa, Orchites, Gott, Rheamasis and Dong Riches, Gongba Bronalatts, Milk Leg, Saake and Dong Riches, Gongba Brainstain, Carlon, Car

THE CLINGMAN TOBACCO PLASTER Prepared according to the most scientific principles, of the PUREST SEDATIVE INGREDIENTS, compounded with the purest Tobacco Flour, and is specially recommended for Orbup, Wesd or Cake of the Breast, and for that class of britant or inflammatory maladies, Aches and Pains where, from too delicate a state of the grisen, the potient is unable to bear the stronger application of the Tobacco Cake. For Handache or other Aches and Pains, it is invaluable. Price 15 cts.

As your drawnist for these remedias, or write to the

CLINGMAN TOBACCO CURE CO.

Tax Committee's Sales.

CALE BY THE CITY OF PROPERTY BOUGHT S at marshal's tax sales and held one year, will be sold before the court house door of Fulton county on the first Tuesday in February, 1886, the following described property, which was purchased by the city at marshal's sales for taxes due the city of Atlanta, which property had been held by the city more than one year, on the 7th day of December, 1885, and was, by the city clerk, on that day, reported to the mayor and general council at a regular meeting of that body, and was, by said mayor and general council by resolution passed at said meeting, directed to be sold by the tax committee of said body, after advertisement according to law, at public outery, to the highest bidder. The mayor will make purchaser a quit claim deed to each piece of property sold.

City lot in ward 2, land, lot \$5, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 45x155 feet, mere or less, on Hood and Windsor streets, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Bell and an alley, levied on as the property of Mrs. E. Y. Clarke for effy taxes for the year 1881, and purchased by the city December 2, 1881.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward.

on as the property of Mrs. E. Y. Clarke for efty saxes for the year 1841, and purchased by the city December 2, 1854.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, criginally Henry, now Fulton county. Georgia, containing 20x200 feet, more or less, on Pryor street, the said being property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of Mrs. E. Eddleman for rubble paving on Pryor street in 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, originally Henry now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x200 feet, more or less, on Capitol avenue and Clarke street, No. 141, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Sisson and Smileys levied on as the proyecty of Mrs. P. Y. Hudson's estate for city axes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, machine house in ward 5, land lot 83, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, on Winship & Bro's lot, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia; levied on as the property of Hart & Sou for city axes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, the undivided half interest in city lot in ward 1, land lot 105, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 150x200 feet, more or less, on Peters to Chapel-street, the said being improved preperty in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Middlebrooks and Kyle: levied on as the property of A. C. King for city taxes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward land to 105, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 150x200 feet, more or less, on Peters to Chapel-street, the said being improved preperty in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Middlebrooks and Kyle: levied on as the property of A. C. King for city taxes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

ecember 2, ISSA.

same time and place, city lot in ward
originally Henry, now Fulton counontaining 49x100 feet, more or less, on

ty, Georgia, containing 49x100 feet, more or less, on Fowler street, the said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Goode and Eyans; levied on as the property of Mrs. Lula A. Lippman for city taxes, for the year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884. Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land let 85, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 77x200 feet, more or less, on Windsor street-to an alley, No. 59, the said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Franklin and Perry; levied on as the property of Mrs. E. G. Smith for city taxes for the year 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 1884.

ear 1884, and purchased by the city December 2, 884.
Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward, land for 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, corgia, containing 200x50 feet, more or less, our layine and Newton streets, the said being improved property in the city of Affanta, Georgia, 4 cases: levied on as the property of John A. Whitefor for city taxes for the year 1884, and purchased to the city December 2, 1884.
Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward, originally Henry, now. Fulton county, Georgia, ontaining 75x100 feet, more or less, on Butler treet, the said being improved property in the try of Affanta, Georgia; levied on as the property for Mrs. Warner for curbing and paying the sideals in front of said lot in 1884, and purchased by he city December 2, 1884.

W. J. GARRETT,

M. J. GARRETT,
J. C. KIRKPATRICK,
F. VAN WINKEE,
J. H. GOLDSMITH, City Clerk.

jan4,11,18,22

Bee Line to New York and Boston. Bee Line to New York and Boston.

This is the Conly Line Running Sleeping Cars from Cincinnati to Boston, and the only line running through cars into the city of New York without any transfer whatever, avoiding the disagreeable winter winter ferriage of the Hudson river. No extra charge on the limited express, four fast express trains a day to Cleverand, Buffalo, Bochester, Syracuse, Albany and all points in New York, New England and Canada; ask your ticket agent for map and folder, or address J. E. Reeves, General Southern agent, Cincinnati, O. aug20dly

DEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY,—DAVID Q. Bramlet has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pess upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 23rd of January, 1886, at my office.

2t. W. L. CALHOUN, COUNTY, To

CTATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY—TO Atlanta Constitution Publishing Company: You are hereby notified that I have filed with the Ordinary of said county my application for homestead and exemption, which application will be heard by said Ordinary at the courthouse in Atlanto, in said county, on the 6th day of January, 1896, MARY MERCER, Guardian.

NORTHEASTERN BAILROAD OF GEORGIA. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, ATHENS, GA., Nov. 5th, 1885. and after Nov. 5th, 1885, trains on this road wil Time given here is 90 meridian, Atlanta city time 

- DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY. mish Falls Accommodation on Wednesdays

Connections made at Lula with passenger train on Themmond and Danville railroad, both east and west H. R. BERNARD, Superintendent.
MERCER SLAUGHTER, G. P. A.
C. W. CHEARS.
Ass't. Gen'l. Pass. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Divisions in Georgia. THE NEW SHORT LINE.

CHATTANOOGA TO ATLANTA.
ATLANTA TO MACON. ROME TO ATLANTA.

-ATLANTA TO SAVANNAH, AND-THE SHORTEST OF ALL ROUTES. CHATTANOOGA AND THE WEST,
TO FLORIDA AND THE SOUTHEAST. Closely Connecting in Union Depot at Chattandogs BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH

With trains of Cincinnati Southern Railway and Memphis and Charleston Railway division, Nash-ville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway. Only line running Pullman Sleeping Cars daily BETWEEN CINCINNATI AND FLORIDA. The year round without change and without delay, Trains at Atlanta arrive at and depart from Short Line Passenger Station, Mitchell street. THE ONLY LINE RUNNING

THROUGH PASSENGER COACHES BETWEEN CHATTANOOGA AND JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Without change and without extra fares Condensed Local Passenger Schedule (on a basia

601	UTHWAR	D.	-
STATIONS.	Express No. 11.	Fast mail No. 18.	***
Leave Chattanooga	5 40 pm	9 45 am	
" Ooltewali	6 10 pm	10 20 am	
" Cohutta	6 40 pm	10 45 am	erece
Arrive Dalton	7 05 pm	11 14 am	
Leave Dalton	************	*** *** *** ***	****
Arrive East Rome	8 25 pm		
Leave East Rome	8 39 pm		
" Rockmart	9 23 pm		
" Dallas	10 03 pm	2 11 pm	
Arrive Atlanta	11 27 pm	3 30 pm	-
Leave Atlanta	11 S2 pm	4 00 pm	
" McDonough	12 37 am	5 12 pm	
" Jackson	1 11 am	5 51 pm	
Leave Flovilla	1 25 am	6 02 pm	
Arrive Macon	2 45 am	7 20 pm	
Leave Macon	2 50 am	7 40 pm	
" Cochran	4 21 am	9 17 pm	*****
" Eastman	5 05 am	10 03 pm	-
Arrive Jesup	8 35 pm	1 36 am	
Leave Jesup		8 55 am	
" Sterling		10 26 am	
Arrive Brunswick		10 00 am	
" Jacksonville			
" Favannah	8 25 pm		

Arrive Brunswick  " Jacksonville " Savannah		10 00 am	**********
80	UTHWAR	D.	e
STATIONS.	Express No. 11.	Fast mail No. 13.	**********
Leave Cleveland  " Cobutta	6 40 pm 7 05 pm 8 25 pm 8 30 pm 9 25 pm 10 03 pm 11 27 pm	11 14 am 12 30 pm 12 25 pm 1 25 pm 2 11 pm 8 30 pm	**************************************
NO	RTHWAR	D.	1
STATIONS		Fast mail	

NO	RTHWAR	D.	
STATIONS	No. 12.	Fast mail No. 14.	
Leave Savannah		8 50 pm	**********
" Jacksonville		7 00 pm	
" Brunswick	8 20 am	7 45 pm	-
Sterling	8 58 am	8 52 pm	********
Arrive Jesup	11 00 am	11 45 pm	esecutively w
Leave Jesup	11 35 am	12 20 am	*********
" Fastman	3 50 pm	4 11 am	***********
" Cochran	4 39 pm	5 05 am	
Arrive Macon.a	6 25 pm	6 40 am	***********
Leave Macon	6 40 pm	7 00 am	
" Flovilla	8 18 pm	8 50 am	
Leave Jackson	8. 30 pm	9 05 am	
" McDonough	9 15 pm	9 56 am	**********
Arrive Atlanta	10 30 pm	11 15 am	**********
Leave Atlanta	10 45 pm	12 01 pm	**********
" Dallas	12 15 am	1.20 pm	**********
" Rockmart	12 52 am	2 09 pm	*** ********
Arrive East Rome	1 55 am	3 00 pm	*********
Leave East Rome	2 00 am	3 05 pm	
Arrive Dalton	3 20 am	4 18 pm	
Leave Dalton	3 20 am	4 18 pm	*********
" Cohutta	3 45 am	4 45 pm	
" Ooltewah	4 20 ant	5 10 pm	
Arrive Chattanooga	4 53 am	5 40 pm	

Arrive Chattanooga	4 20 ant	5 10 pm 5 40 pm	
NOR	THWAR	D.	
STATIONS.		Fastimail No. 14.	
Leave Last Rome.  Arrive East Rome.  Leave East Rome.  Cobuta	10-45 pm 12-15 am 1-25 am 1-2 am 2-am 2-am 550 am	1 20 pm 2 03 pm 3 00 pm	**************************************
cox	NECTION	S.	

CONNECTIONS.

Trains Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 connect at Chattanooga with Memphis and Charleston Division. E. T., V. & G. R., R., and Cincinnati Southern Railway and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway.

Trains Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 connect at Cleveland with main line East Tenn., V. & Ga. R. R. and connect at Rome with Alabama Division E. T., V. & Ga. R. R.

Trains Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 connect at Atlanta and Macon with all diverging roads, and connect at Jesup with S., F. & W. Railway for Florida and Savannah.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Savannah.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Trains Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 have Pullman Palace Sleeping cars and Mann Boudoir cars between Jacksonville, Jesup, Macon and Atlanta for Chattanooga and Cincinnati, and and through day coaches between Chat. anoga and

and through day coaches between Chat.anooga and Jacksonyille. Nos. 11 and 12 connect at Chattanooga with Pullman cars for Philadelphia and solid trains for Lynchburg.

Nos. 13 and 14 connect at Chattanooga with Pullman cars between Chattanooga and New York and solid trains between Chattanooga and Lynchburg. Nos. 13 and 14 carry through first-class coaches between Atlanta and Little Rock via Memphis and Charleston railroad. Nos. 11, 12, 13 and 14 have Pallman Buffet cars and through coaches between Pallman Buffet cars and through coaches between

Pallman Bullet cars and Atlanta and Savannah. All trains run daily. Trains to and from Hawkinsville connect at Cochran daily, except Sunday. J. W. FRY. Superintendent Georgia Division, Atlanta, Ga.
B. W. WEENN,
General Passenger Agent.
P. A., Atlanta.

KENNESAW ROUTE.

WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. The following time card in effect Sunday, li important stations. NO. 1. EXPRESS—DAILY. NO. 14. ROME EXPRESS—Daily Except 8 

Stops at all way stations and by signals.
NO. 11 EXPRESS—DAILY. Arrives Chattanooza.
NO.19 KENNESAW EXPRESS—DAIL.
Leaves Atlanta.
Arrives Dallon. Stops at all important stations when signalled.

THROUGH CAR ARRANGEMENTS

No. I has Pullman palace cars and Mann Bondoir
cars Jacksonville to Cincinnati without change.

No. 8 has Pullman palace sleeping cars, Jacksonville to St. Louis yia Savannah, Atlanta, Nashville and Evansville.

eaves Atlanta.....

No. 14 runs solid to Rome.
No. 11 has Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Chattanooga. No.19 has through first class coaches Atlanta to Little Rock without change, via McKenzie and Pullman sleeper Atlanta to Nashville without change.

Stops at all important way stations.
NO. 2 EXPRESS—DAILY. Leave Chattanoga.

Arrive Atlanta.

NO. 12 EXPRESS—DAILY.
Leaves Chattanoga. Ly Tal Falls......6:45 p m. Ly Cornella......9:21 p m Ar Cornelia......7:55 p m | Ar Tal Fall50.....1:30 p m

hange.
No. 14 mms solid to Atlanta.

Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent.
Assistant Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent.
Assistant Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent.
Gen'l Superintendent.

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LINE RUNNING JACKSONVILLE, FLA. and without extra fares senger Schedule (on a basis by which all trains are run) 1, 1885.

Express Fast mail . No. 11. No. 13. 5 40 pm 9 45 am 6 10 pm 10 20 am 6 40 pm 10 45 am 7 05 pm 11 14 am

25 pm 1 25 pm 66 pm 2 11 pm 27 pm 3 30 pm THWARD. Express | Fast mai No. 12. | No. 14.

THWARD.

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CAR SERVICE.
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Hawkinsville connect at sunday. J. W. FRY, gia Division, Atlanta, Ga. B. W. WRENN, General Passenger Agent. P. A., Atlanta.

W ROUTE.

ATLANTIC RAILROAD. O. 3 EXPRESS—DAILY.

Stations.
PRESS—DAILY.

1 30 pm
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ARRANGEMENTS.

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ARRANGEMENTS.

Lace sleeping cars. St. Louis annual. ace cars and Mann Boudoir sonville without change: leeper Chattanooga to At-epers Nashville to Atlanta, the Rock to Atlanta without

JOS. M. BROWN,
1. Pass and Ticket Agent,
ALTON ANGIER,
11 Pass and Ticket Agent,

## THE CONSTITUTION. EVENTS FOR TO-DAY, JAN. 4, 1886.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE-"SOCIAL GLASS."

## THROUGH THE CITY.

Pavement Paragraphs Caught on the Fly by The Constitution Reporters. No CLEW YET.—Detectives Bedford and Steerman were industriously engaged on the Roswell burglary yesternay, but have not ar-

THE HOLE IN PRYOE STREET.—The hole made in Pryor street by the hard rain Saturday night will cost the city considerable money. In addition to the cost of repairing there will be a demand support of the cost of repairing there will be a demand of the cost of repairing there will be a demand of the cost of repairing there will be a demand of the cost of repairing there will be a demand of the cost of repairing there will be a demand of the cost of repairing there will be a demand of the cost of be a damage suit likely.

rested anyone yet.

STEALING A\* POLICEMAN'S CHICKEN.—Saturday night a thief entered Patrolman Lynam's premises and stole several fine Leghorn chickens. The thief left only one chicken and that was the oldest one on the place.

HE IS WANTED FOR LARCENY .- Jesse Mc Afee, a negro man, was arrested yesterday by Directives Bedford and Steerman. McAfee's arrest was due to the charge of larceny pre-ferred against him by Patro man Reeves. HE BROKE A'LEG. - Late vesterday afternoon

a horse fell with his rider near the corner of Bread and Alabama streets. The rider, a negro hoy named Fred Moore, was caught under the falling horse and had his left leg broken near the ankle. CONDITION OF MR. NEAL .- Mr. Neal was in a critical condition all yesterday and last night. At a late hour this morning he was resting easy, but his physician does not think he can survive many hours. A large

number of friends called to see him yesterday. SPECIAL BY TELEPHONE .- "How's this for Special By Telephone.—"How's this for weather? I can't get to town. The branch is up and my boat is sunk. Tell that man who telegraphed cold weather that he don't know what he is talking about. Good night." R. H. K. at his home in the country.

WEEK OF PRAYER.-The services to-day WEEK OF PRAYER.—The services to-day will be held at the Second Baptist church from 3 to 4 o'clock. Praise and thanksgiving Psalms 116, Hebrews 13:15, Led by Rev. Dr. McDonald. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Strattonand J. C. Kimball.

A Cow Stolen.—Night before last a thief tole a valuable cow from C. W. Darkin's lace, on Mills street. The cow was taken rom a shed on the lot and near the house. The loss was reported at police headquarters. esterday morning.

ST. LUKE'S TABLEAU .- In the ann ments of the characters for the St. Luke's church tableau one was left out, and the wreng person assigned to another. Mrs. Joseph Thompson will take the role of Fair Rosa-mond, and Miss Sallie Johnson will be Iphe-

THE BANNER PRESENTATION .- The presen tation of the prohibition banner to the first ward club of colored prohibitionists is arranged to take place on the night of Thursday the 14th instant in the basement of the court house. Rev. Virgil Norcross will make the presentation speech. The banner will be accepted by Rev. E. C. Carter, chairman of the club, who will make the response.

THE TEMPLARS AT WORK.—Mrs. S. F. Chapin will be in the city today, the guest of the Markham house, remaining over tonight. Georgia lodge, Good Templars will hold a reception in honor of her visit at their room, 65½ Whitehall street, from 7:30 to 9 p. m. All temperance people and friends of the cause, the members of the W. C. T., and the Prohibition club are invited to meet this estimable lady.

HEAVY RAINFALL .- Atlanta has had an un usually heavy fall of rain since Saturday. The rain began about noon Saturday, and contin-ned the balance of that day and night without intermission. It held up again for a short while yesterday morning, but about noon began to come down at a lively rate, and continued until after dark last night. The streets and side walks were well washed and the sewers well cleansed by the rain.

More Ohio Farmers Coming .- Dr. C. A. Estabrook has written a letter to Governor Me-Daniel from Dayton, in which he says that he will leave Ohio for Georgia with his second with leave onto for Georgia with his second excursion of farmers between the first and third of February. Dr. Estabrook writes the governor and Judge Henderson, commissioner of agriculture, to make arrangements to receive him and his party upon their arrival, He says thathe will bring with him about one hundred farmers who are anxious to look into the farming interests of Georgia. the farming interests of Georgia.

A DANGEROUS PLACE,-Early yesterday A Dangerous Place.—Early yesterday morning quite an excitement was created on Whitehall street, between Alabama and the railroad, by one of the heavy cornices over a window in the Centennial building falling. The cornices are terra cotta work, and are very large and heavy. One of them gave way and dropped to the pavement, making quite a noise and in a second a part of another one dropped off. The noise made by the falling cornice was heard for two or three blocks and quite a crowd congregated. An examination was made which showed that others were loose and in order to prevent pedestrians from being was made which showed that others were loose and in order to prevent pedestrians from being burt, ropes were stretched across the sidewalk both below and above the point at which the cornices were liable to fall.

## Sam'l of Posen!

We take pleasure in reproducing the follow-

We take picasure in reproducing the follow-ing advance notice of a San Francisco exchange, announcing the appearance in "Frisco" of the famous comedian:
"No announcement of a coming attraction this season will afford more pleasurable anticipation to all lovers of genuine character comedy than the popular comedian, Mr. M. B. Curtis, who will ap-pear in his most successful play, "Sam'l of Posen." In his unique and unrivalled impersonation of the irrepressible, energetic and ambitious Hebrew In his unique and unrivalled impersonation of the firepressible, energetic and ambitious Hebrew drummer, Mr. Curtis struck a new view of comedy; and the instantaneous popular verdict was that the creation was one of extraordinary merit and undoubted originality. In depicting the various places of the life of a young Hebrew, Mr. Cartis gives no broadly exaggerated tone to the sketch; and whether we regard "Saurl of Posen" as the newly arrived peddler hawking his wares about on the tasy; or, as the assistant in the jewelry store; or, as the full fledged drummer, the fidelity of a character familiar in everyday life, is universally recognized. And as this character is in no sense isolated or péculiar to any one locality, "Sam'l of Posen" is as familiar a figure in our city as in Sanfrancisco. It is largely due to this fact that the hay was such a pronounced success in every part the union and that it retains today the same nong hold on public favor that it did on its first duction. "Sam'l of Posen" improves by ago for many of its brightest and hest features are tesult of recent alterations and improvements. will be supported by that charming artiste, Miss none."

## Dan Sullý!

There are few more creditable entertainments in the class of uproarious plays than "The Corner Groccry" of Mr. Sully, in which that gentleman has the principal character. The piece has had a favorable introduction to Chicago andiences with a foodness for laughter, and deserves the favor shown it. It is not only amusing as a compound of ridiculous incidents and mischievous pranks, but it also has several glimpets of strong character. In its way baddy Nolan is a capital bit of character drawing, and Mr. Sully plays the part with decided ability and much cleverness. The second act of he play is a happy combination of fun and pathos, a genuine in quality. This act alone would ke "The Corner Groccry" worth seeing, even up the dents of the first act. That bright youth, Mas-Malvey, deserves no small meed of praise for share in the success of the play.—Chicago In-Ocean. There are few more creditable entertainments

Mr. George Manville Fenn, hose work is constantly increasing in popurity, has written a serial story called "Iron rials," for the Youth's Companion. It cals with boy life in an English manufacturing town, and is said to be unusually dramatic Coal \$3.25. J. C. Wilson & Co. Te'enhone 312. dec29 tuthsat&m Stamps for sale at Constitution business office.

## A GIRL.DROWNS.

MARY WELLMAKER FALLS INTO A RUSHING BRANCH,

And is Taken Out Dead-A Girl Undertakes to Walk a Log Across a Branch Swollen by the Ro-cent Rain and Drops in A Search is Made For Her Body-It is Found.

Mary Wellmaker, a colored girl agod eleven years, was drowned yesterday morning in a branch near the East Tennessee shops. The drowning was accidental.

Near the East Tennessee shops is a stream which empties into the waterworks lake. This stream ordinarily is not more than a span wide. The heavy rains in days gone by, how-

HAVE WASHED THE BANKS SO DEEP that they are now capable of holding a large quantity of water. The rains Saturday and Saturday night filled the banks full, and all day yesterday the stream was strong and large enough to carry a horse upon its surface.

Mary Wellmaker's parents live on the west side of the branch, but for some time past she has been working for a family who live on the east side of the branch. By the contract between the family for whom the girl was working and her parents, she has been permitted to sleep at home every night. On Saturday when

THE GIRL HAD COMPLETED HER WORK and was on the eve of starting home the lady told her that she need not return so early in the morning, as it was Sunday. The girl made the trip home in safety. The branch was not then up much, and she found no difficulty in crossing on a foot log. Yesterday morning the girl took advantage of the permission given her the night before, and did not leave home until after eight o'clock. It was then raining furiously, and with an umbrella to ward the rain off, she made the trip to the branch all right. When THE GIRL HAD COMPLETED HER WORK right. When

SHE REACHED THE BRANCH
she found that the water was nearly up to the
leg and that it was rushing down towards the waterworks at a mad, impetuous rate. The sight appalled her and for an instant she stood upon the bank debating whether she should essay the dangerous walk over the foot log or

turn back home.

The lady for whom she was working was sitting on her front porch watching for the girl, and could see her plainly from where she After hesitating a minute or two the girl

turned and
WALKED UP THE STEAM a short distance and then wheeling about walked down below the log as far as such ad gone above it. She appeared to be looking for

gone above it. She appeared to belooking for a safer place to cross. Not finding one she returned to the log and stepping upon started acres. She was carrying the umbrella over her head and the wind began to blow it about. This frightened the child and turning around she walked back to the land and lowered the umbrella. She then stepped upon the log again and started across. In safety she reached the middle of the log. She was walking then with apparent case and composure. But all at once she began to totter and throwing both hands above her head dropped off the log into the water. into the water.

THE SEARCH FOR THE BODY.

The lady from her seat on the porch saw all this. It transpired in less than half the time required to tell it. The picture sent a thrill of horror to the lady's heart, and with a loud ag-onizing call to her husband, who was in the house, she ran through the rain towards the branch. Her husband followed quickly, but when they reached the water nothing could be seen of the girl. The alarm was given, and in a short while

a short while

FULLY FIFTY PERSONS

were on the two banks of the branch searching for the missing girl. The searchers spread themselves from the foot log to the water works and watched closely for anything that would indicate the presence of the girl. Some of them went into the water and about eleven closek the body, was found. In the stream o'clock the body was found. In the stream, some six hundred yards below the log, is a small tree, and at this tree the body was found. One arm was locked about the tree, as though the girl had caught it to save herself. The body was taken out and carried to the girl's home where misurest was held in the size. home, where an inquest was held in the after-noon by Coroner Haynes. A verdict of acci-dental drowning was given in by the jury of inquest.

J. B. Copp. of Athens, is in the city. B. C. COLLIER, of Albany, is at the Kimball. FRANK HARDEMAN, of Washington, is visit-FRANY H. MILLER, of Augusta, is a gaest of

GEORGE H. BATES, of Bartow county, was in

of the Kimball.

CONGRESSMAN H. R. HARRIS passed through Atlanta yesterday on his way to Washington. GEORGE T. PEPPER, one of the most enterrising commercial tourists on the road, is a guest

H. C. CLEMENT and wife, O. F. Bone and wife, of Chicage, are among the guests of the Kim-all. Mr. Clement is president, and Mr. Bone one of the directors of the Georgia Marble company. ATCHE KIMBALL: Lewis Benton, Cleveof the directors of the Georgia Marble company.

ATTHE KIMBALL: Lewis Benton, Clevelaud, Ohio; Volney James, Nashville, Tenn; Geo H Wingfield, Denver, Col; T M Dickerson, New York; T M Fowler, Detroit, Mich; W A Judkins; Poston; C A Mentroop, H J Badford, New York; H C Lynch, wife and child, Knoxville, Tenn; J S McKee, Alabama; F J Phillips, New York; BC Collin, D W Collin, Albany, Ga; S J Abbott, N Y; W N Gordon, Richmond, Va; C S Johnson, Boltimote; G T Churchill, New York; J E Lockwood, Kansas; city; R S Tucker, North Carolina; ChasJones, New Orleans, La, Frank H Miller, Augusta; T M Bawson, Baltimore; J A Lambert, Chaeleston, Fouth Carolina; N T Pool, Douglassville; W H Washington, Nashville; J B S Gobb, Athens, Ca; H R Harris, Greenville, Ga; C L Davis, Warm Springs; George F Pepper, New York; T S Rankin, Hardford, Conn; H C Clements and wife and O F Bane and wife, Chicago; J Asper Axline and Sam Aub, Cincinnati, Ohio; Joe Logan, Georgia, W H Pean, Miss J E Cannon and maid, Brooklyn; W T Huguly, West Point; Frank Hardeman, Washington, Ga; Otis M Coxe, Philadelphia; Crawford Wheatley, Jersey City; J A Davenport, Americus, Ga; John I Hall, Georgia; T B West, Baltimore; H Horne, Macon; Mrs Flewellen, Mrs Newton, Cuthbert, Ga; C N Crisp, Americus, Ga; J M Jones, Ga; J A Scott, N Y; A H Jordan, Monticello, Ga; J B Cotton and wife, Phila; D C Henning, Pottsville, Pa; W W Daily, N Y; L W Cary, Oxford, Ala; J F RobinJon, D S Verner, G F Fisher, Cinti; W C Hutchinson, St Louis, Lewis Sells, Columbus; H M Alkins, Knoxville.

I have positive instructions to sell some of the most desirable residence lots in the city, either for cash or in installments, on the most liberal terms-small payments and on long time. These lots are on Capital avenue (paved, gas and water), Washington street (paved, gas, water and car line), Forsyth street (paved), Fulton, Pulliam and Pryor streets. Also, a most desirable piece of land on Ira, Stephens and Gate City streets, fronting immediately on the E. T., Va. and Ga. R. R. None of these lots were ever offered so low as now

R. H. KNAPP, 8 East Alabama street. G. C: BEERMANN

No. 4 Marietta St., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

Imported and Domestic Cigars and Tobacco

THE OLD AND THE NEW. The Council of '85 Goes Out and '86 Come

The general council of 1885 will die a nat-

ural death today, and the general council of 1886 will begin life tonight. The council of '85 will meet in the council chamber this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and after

hearing the annual reports of the standing committees, the annual address of Mayor Hillyer and the annual reports of officers, will adjourn sine die.

The general council of 1886 will meet after supper, and after the new members are sworn in Mayor Hillyer will name the standing com-mittees, and the body for the present year will

mittees, and the body for the present year winder be under full headway.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE REPORTS.

The reports of the standing committees of '85 promise to be complete and exhaustive, but unusually brief. The finance committee's report will be presented by Mr. Gramling, the chairman of that committee, and will be a careful resume of the financial work for '85.

Mr. Hutchison, chairman of the police committee, will give a careful reflex of the work in his department. Mr. Garrett, on taxes, in his department. Mr. Garrett, on taxes, promises an unusually interesting report, because he has given a most careful study to his work during the year. On

ORDINANCES, MR. COOPER
will show what new laws have been adopted.
Mr. May will recount the sever work for the
year. Mr. Kirkpatrick will have but little to year. Mr. Kirkpatrick will have but little to say on the waterworks, as but little has been done. Mr. Mahoney, on the streets, will tell how much money has been expended in that department, and how much work has been done. Mr. VanWinkle will show up the fire department system. The other committees, salaries, by Mr. Beatie, cemetery, by Mr. Kutz, lamps, by Mr. Rice, public buildings, by Mr. Middlebrooks, printing, by Mr. Mangum, wells and pumps, by Mr. Rice,

MARKETS BY MR. MICKLEBERRY, relief by Mr. McAfee, public schools by Mr.

relief by Mr. McAfee, public schools by Mr. Beatie, contested claims by Mr. Garrett, park by Mr. Mecaslin, and sanitary by Mr. Cooper, will present the usual presaic matter. The report from the city officials will be R. M. Farrar, treasurer, James Loyd, marshal, J. W. Goldsmith, clerk, A. B. Connolly, chief of police R. M. Carray, and the control of the cont police R. M. Crayton, city engineer, D. A. Cock, tax collector, and the board of health. Each of these papers will give a complete history of the work done in the department during the year.

THE NEW COMMITTEES.

When the new body is organized and Mayor
Hillyer announces his committees for '85, he will have the undivided attention of the house Speculation as to these committees have been rife for the past two or three days, but no one seems to know where the choice work will go. By the choice work is meant the chairman-ship of the finance, police, tax, streets and con-tested claims committee and the board of firemasters. These are considered the most im portant committees of the body. This year, however, water works and markets will likely loom up, and it is thought something will be done in both these lines

An Election.

After the body of '86 is fully organized a commissioner of public works and a clerk will be elected. The salary for the commissioner will probably be \$1,800; and for the clerk \$600. There are now several candidates in

Mr. M. Mahoney, who retires from the sixth ward, wants the place.
Mr. Henry Collier, son of Judge John Col

ier, is a candidate. Mr. John Berkle, once chairman of the street commission, wants it.

Mr. Hugh Angier, ex-city engineer, will english if chested ualify, if elected. Mr. Henry McDaniel, ex-assistant engineer,

The race promises to be a lively one. It will take nine votes to elect.

will take nine votes to elect.

THE DIRECTORY OF THE NEW BODY.

From the aldermanic board, Major J. H. Mecaslin retires to make room for Mr. Charles
Collier. Major Mecaslin is manager of the
-Atlanta gas works, and Mr. Collier is a box
manufacturer and dealer in book supplies.

Mr. McAfee, a lawyer, goes out of the first Mr. McAfee, a lawyer, goes out of the first ward, and Mr. I. S. Mitchell, a Whitehall fancy grocer, comes in.

Mr. Kutz, a milliner, leaves the second ward
to make room for Mr. William Kenyon, master

car builder of the Western and Atlantic rail Mr. Mangum, of the Western and Atlantic

railroad, retires from the third ward-for Mr. E. A. Angier, lawyer and ex-city attorney. Mr. Mickleberry, a commission merchant teps out of the fourth ward for Mr. Allison Green, a wholesale grocer.

Mr. Van Winkle, foundry and machinist, drops from the fifth ward for Mr. James Bell, a railread man, Mr. Mahoney, a Decatur street grocer, goe

out from the sixth to make room for Dr. Rey,

SENT FREE-Samples of wall paper and book on How to Apply it. M. M. MAUCK, Atlanta, Ga.

## HAVE YOU MONEY TO INVESTS so, do not be satisfied with low rates of interes

when you can have EIGHT PER CENT NET.

WITH YOUR MONEY SECURED BY A FIRST mortgage upon some of the choicest real estate in the city of Atlanta; or if preferred, the best farm lands in the state of Georgia, worth in every intance three times the amount loaned. I have been exclusively engaged in the special business of negotiating this class of loans for twenty years in the northwest (state of lowa) up to 1880, and since 1880 here in Atlanta.

Complete abstracts of title by competent attorneys and all interest and principal collected without a cent of expense to lenders. I use coupon notes, making them as convenient as government bonds. Investors are invited to call and have a talk, whether they desire to invest or not. Testimonials from people who have loaned through me for years aroon file in my office.

C. P. N. BARKER.

- Coal \$3.75 per ton. J. C. Wilson & Co. Telephon

Meetings.

Cœur De Lion Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar.

Attend a stated conclave at the Asylum, Masonic Hall, Monday night, 4th instant, at 7½ o'dlock Sejourning Knights in the city are conteously invited to be present. By order of H. C. STOCKDELL, E. C. B. F. MOORE, Recorder.

B. F. Moore, Recorder.

Distributed Notice.

A Dividend of two per centum on the capital stock of "The Central Bank Block Association" will be paid to the stockholders of this company on January 4, 1886, at the treasurer's office over Keely's store, No. 58 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. Stockholders will please bring their certificates of stock with them.

By order of the board of directors of "The Central Bank Block Association."

ANTHONY MURPHY, President.

James Finley, Secretary.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.

U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, Jan. 3, 9:00 F. M.
All observations taken at the same moment, time at each place named: | | WIND. |

	Barometer.	Thermome	Dow Point,	Direction.	Velocity.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Augusta		1 1 1	1 1 1				
LO	CAL	OF	SI	RVA	TION	S.	
6 a. m	29.95	58	3	8	15	1.56	Hy rain
10 a. m	29.85	54	54	W	6	1.45	Lt rain
6 p. m	29.75	58	50	8 1	14	.76	Cloudy
Maximum ther. Minimum ther. Total rain fall.							50.9

## STILSON, RELIABLE GOODS FAIR DEA LING AND BOTTOM INCLUSION 53 Watera! Street,

MY STO CK OF FALL AND WIN TER CLOTHING IS COMPLETE IN A LL DEPARTMENTS.

IN GREAT VARIETY. I WILL NOT B E UNDERSOLD. GEORGE MUSE,

"J. T.," or Big Chunk and AND DON'T YOU REISER & STERN, GUCKENHEIMER & SON, SAVANNAH.

## BLANK BOOKS.

Complete Sets. All Sizes, CHEAP.

## STATIONERY.

Full stock to select from.

## Picture Frames.

Any Size Made to Order. No Fancy Prices.

WALL PAPER!

E. H. THORNTON, Sold and put up.

Stationer, Wall Paper and Picture Frame Dealer, 28 Whitehall St

Leaned since 1865 in the west and south, without the loss of one dollar to lenders.

Atlanta is ahead of all cities of her size in prohibiting the sale of liquor by popular vote; so is she equal to any city in the security she offers, and in the prompt payment of interest by her people on money borrowed.

My facilities for making superior investments on city or farm property are unsurpassed.

No loan made for more than onethird the value of security taken. Eight per cent interest net to leaders. Correspondence with parties controlling money for investment solicited. Send for pauphlet containing full information relative to

Georgia farm loans, my manner of

doing business and testimonials, or

call and see me at room 12 Gate City bank. L. B. NELSON. Meyrowitz Brothers, **OPTICIANS** 

20 PEACHTREE ST., One Door From Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. New York: cor. 23d St.eet and Fourth Ave. MAKEA SPECIALTY OF FITTING ALL SORTS OF SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES

The prescriptions of oculists will be promptly and accurately filled. —A COMPLETE STOCK OF— Optical and Surgical Instruments

And Compound Lenses.

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# Nace, Winburn & Co.,

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MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN DOORS, Sash and Blinds, Moldings, Brackets, Scroll and Turned work.

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Laths and shingles, Flooring and Ceiling. Interior finish stair work. Newels, Rails, Balusters and door and window frames a specialty. Office, mill and lumber yards No. 285 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga. Telephone 48. 7p Coal, \$3.75 per ton, J. C. Wilsons & Co. eodit

DeGive's Opera House. BY SPECIAL REQUEST

## The Social Glass, MONDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 4TH, 1886,

Atlanta Dramatic Association. Benefit of R. R. Y. M. C. A. Admission, 25 cents. Reserve

mission, 25 cents. Reserved seats on Sale at on & Bruckner's without extra charge.
Sun&Mon. Coal, \$3.75 per ton, J. C. Wilson & Co. codit

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72 MILES SHORTER AND 8 HOURS QUICKER

Shedule in effect Nov. 15th,	Mail and Express No. 53.	
Leave Atlanta (City Time)	740 a m	5 10 p m
Leave Atlanta (R. & D. Time	8 40 a m	6 10 p m
Arrive Lulu	10 55 a m	8 52 p m
" Seneca		
" Greenville	2 23 p m	12 40 a m
" Charlotte	6 10 p m	5 00 a m
" Salisbury	7 47 p m	6 39 a m
" Greensboro		8 30 a m
" Danville	107 p m	10 36 'a m
" Lynchburg		
" Charlottville		4 20 p m
" Washington		9 15 p m
" Baltimore		11 30 p m
" Philadelphia		
" New York	3 20 p m	6 30 a m
" Boston	10 30 p m	
Leave Danville		
Arrive Burkville	3 57 a m	200 p m
" Riehmond	700 a m	4 07 p m
" Norfolk	12 noon	12 noon
GAINESVILLE ACCOM	MODATIO	N.
Leave Atlanta city time		
Arrive Gainesville		.640 p m
To experience to the contract of the contract		-
Leave Gainesville city time		.600 a m
Arrive Atlanta		.8 20 a m

Only 31 Hours Transit ATLANTA TO NEW YORK. The only line running Pullman Buffett and Sleeping Cars, without change, Atlanta to New York via Washington,

Washington, Eerths secured and numbers given ten days in advance in these cars. Train number 53 has Pullman Palace cars New Orleans to Washington.

Train number 51 has Pullman Buffet and Sleeping car New Orleans to Washington and Atlanta to New York. Two Daily Trains for Athens, Georgia. EXCEPT SUNDAY.

E. BERKELY,
Superintendent,
Atlanta, Ga.

M. SLAUGHTER,
Gen. Pass. Agent.
Richmond, V anta, Ga. 5, 5, 5. Agt. lanta Ga. Richmond, Va. C. E. SERGEANT, City Pass. Agent, Atlanta, .Ga C. W. CHEARS, Ass. Gen. Pass. Agt. Atlanta Ga.

Atlanta and New Orleans Short Line --VIA--**MONTGOMERY!** 

ONLY 15 HOURS ATLANTA NEW ORLEANS.

ON ALL TRAINS. Through time table in effect November 29th, 1885 SOUTH BOUND DAILY. No. 50. No. 52. No. 4. 1 10 pm 9 55 pm 6 47 pm 2 55 pm 6 47 pm 2 07 pm 7 18 pm 2 33 pm 8 18 pm 3 00 pm 9 25 pm 3 12 pm 9 57 pm 3 37 pm 10 50 pm 3 12 pm
3 37 pm
4 65 pm, 12 24 am
4 48 pm 1 00 am
6 19 pm 11 38 am
2 20 am
2 50 am
2 50 am
4 35 am
6 55 pm
2 25 am
8 45 am
7 20 am
10 45 pm 12 00 m
1 42 am
10 20 am
10 20 am Ar. Columbus, Ga. Lv. Columbus..... Ar. Pensacola... " Scima...... " Meridian... Shreveport

NORTH BOUND DAILY. No. 51 - No. 54. | No. 3. 7 00 pm 4 00 pm 12 20 am 8 45 pm . 7 55 am 2 20 am . 10 03 am 4 16 am . Lv. New Orleans...
" Mobile......
" Montgomery....
" Opelika..... West Point 10 49 am 4 56 am 19 49 am 4 00 am 11 20 am 4 00 am 11 46 am 4 53 am 12 25 pm 4 28 am 12 25 pm 7 35 am 164 pm 28 04 am 152 pm 72 am 925 am 152 AR SERVICE 

No. 50, Pullman Buffet sleeping car Atlanta to New Orleans without change. No. 52, Pullman palace sleeping car Atlanta to New Orleans. No. 51, Pullman Buffet sleeping car New Orleans to Atlanta. Palace day coach Meridian to Montgomery.
No. 53, Pullman Palace Buffet car New Orleans to
Atlanta and Washington,
CHAS. H. CROMWELL,
Gen'l Pass. Agent,
Montgomery, Alabama

free trader. This December 7, 1885.

n & Con



FORSPOTCASH

We Will Sell Our Entire

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Winter Clothing AT COST.

WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY. Now is the time to get a suit of clothes, pair of pants or an overcoat for your husband, son, brother or uncle.

Jas. A. Anderson & Co. 41 WHITEHALL ST.

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at 8 per cent, five years, in sums of \$1,000 to \$10,000. NO COMMISSION. The only expense is for

papers and examination. C. P. N. Barker, 312 Peachtree. Central, Southwestern & Montgomery & Eufaula Rai roads.

All trains of this system are run by Central or (20th Meridian time). COUR MERICIAN HINE:
SAVANNAH, Ga., December 6th, 1886,
NAND AFTER SUNDAY, DEC. 6, 1885, PAS
senger trains on these roads will run as follows
GOING FROM ATLANTA. Ly. Atlanta D No 2...... Ay. Thomaston D E S... "Carrollton ......

Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta and New Orleans Without Change

COMING TOWARDS ATLA

LV. Jacksonville via Savannah D.

"Jacksonville via Albany.

"Savannah D No 51

"Albany D No 26.

"Blakeley D E S No 25.

"Fort Gaines D E S No 25.

"Fort Gaines D E S No 26.

"Eufaula D No 2.

"Columbus D No 6.

"Montgomery D No 2.

"Augusta D No 18.

"Macon D No 51.

"Thomaston.
"Carroliton D.

Ar, Atlanta D.

[LV. Jacksonville via Savannah D. 8:40 a m .12:40 p m .8:15 a m .10:06 a m .2:00 p m .10:55 a m .11:40 p m .7:40 a m .10:25 a m .5:40 p m Lv. Jacksonville via Savannah D.

"Jacksonville via Albany.

"Savannah D No 55.

"Albany.
"Blakeley.
"Fort Gaines. 8:10 p m

2:25 A m 7:32 a m 7:22 p 1

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY-ICONSENT THAT my wife, Minnie Patlan, may from this date be JOHN PATLAN. 8. PA dec 9 d 5t wd

## McBRIDE & CO. 1886

China, Crockery, Clocks, Show Cases, Fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Lamps, Dry-Air Refrigerators, Gate City Stone Filtes, Improved Fly Fans, to trade at manufacturers prices.

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38 Marietta St., opposite Opera House.

Old Books, Seasides, Lovell's Libraries. Confederate Money bought and sold, school books and supplies a specialty. Full line schoo! and staple stationery. 60,000 rare, standard and miscellaneous volumes to select from. Persons out of the city desiring to buy or self write for particulars.

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week. Samples free.

#### LETTER LIST.

lanta, Ga., for the week ending January 2, 1886 ns calling will please say advertised and name

A—May Adair. Littie Anderson, T M Armstead,
Miss Sullivan Ainsley, Addle Arington, MA Authony, Mattle Ayers.
B—Sarah E Badger, Mrs Baefour, Lissa Berry,
Mollie J Pell, Lizzie Bell, Ada Boon, Mollie Bansaw
Nancy A Bowie Nancy Baur, N H Byrd, Mary
Brown, Eliza Brown.
C—Martha Crawford, Julia Chansey, Laura Cato,
Julia Cutein, Jane Clemons, Little Clemons, Mrs Julia Cutein, Jane Clemons, Little Clemons, Mrs Croker, E W Caffin, Georgia Clark, Mary H. Clark 2, L T Cunningham. D-Mrs M A Davis, F R DeCoursey, Robert De-

E-Elms Pinks Eddids, Lizzie Ellison Mamie Ethanks.

F.—Celester Farnice, Belle Floyd, Rosa Foster, Henrietta Ferguson.

G.—Mattie L Gates Miss Lizzle Granville, Annie Graves, Emma Genson, W T Gunby.

H.—R. H. Hanbins, Sallie P. Hawgrave, C. C. Heath, O M Herrington, Sarah E. Hill, Mary Hill, Mollie Hill, J H. Hilton. Henry Hensell, Hattie Holland, Harriet Halcomb, Kate Howard, Mrs Dr. W W Howser, Martha Horne, Magia Holmes, Renda Huguly, Rashal Harris, Grace Lee de Hayen, L N Hill.

I.—J. B Isamson.

II—JB Isamson.

J—Eliza Jackson, Adletina Jackson, Sarah Jones, Willie Jones, Margeret Jones, Martha Ann-Johnson, Nancy Jones, Addie Jones, M L Johnson.

K—Maggie F. King, Laura Kimball, Mollie King, Mary Kirk, Mary L King, W R Knowles, Ella C Knox, Ellis Kallaran.

L—Louise Landrum, Martha Lee. Susie Linsy, Lizzie Linsy, Fannie Lumays.

M—Mrg-Maddox & Oo, Ida Maxwell, Ellen Magnis, Lizzie Merrill, D L Merrill, Ennis Montgomery, M A Murphy, Allie McKenzie, L E McDonald, W W M x, Pearl McKenzie, Mollie R McWhooten, L McDaniel. P-Jennie Parks, G B Petter, Mrs K Poole, F B

ierce. R–M A Ray, R J Rice, Rancy Rano, Mary A ead, R Reed, Mollië Reynolds, S Reynolds, Hattie Robinson, Belle Russell, Adeline Reese. S–Onie Shaw, Janie Sanford, L E Stewart, Addic Beider, Carrie Sullivan, C R Snyder, Mary Swan-

hilda Vason. rie Walker, S. J. Ware, Katie Walker, S. J. dly Ware, H.J. Ware, Eilen W. Wharton, A. er. Celetta White, Janiet Wilson, Louise zie Wood, Martha Woodey, L. J. Walra-



Cambo Goard, Alon Can and Scohen, A E Cambo Goard, Alon Can and Scohen, A E Cambo Goard, Alon Can and Alon Charley Charles Currington, Jas R Cumming, E B Clarke.

D—Daniel Dunlap, J R Duka, W A Doody, H F Dixie, J E Davis.

E—Thos Elchorn, Charley Elliott, A J Ellis, J W & E P Estes, G W Evans.

J Fender, Charley Elliott, A J Ellis, J W & E P Estes, G W Evans.

J Fenn, Robt Fain, W S Franklin.

G—Jno Gubby, C J. Guyton, G C George, John W Gooding, E F Griaden, Thomas Griffin, J T Griffin, Jas T Giqson, R Gillespy, C Gistlar, Rachel Cleten, G W Gates, John Grant, E D Gay, Jno Gardiner, Henry B Gaylord, Luke Gray, M Green, Dr Griffin, Jlas T Giqson, R Gillespy, C Gistlar, Rachel Cleten, Henry B Gaylord, Luke Gray, M Green, Dr Griffin, JI—Raymond Harris, Dwight S Harris, R E Harriston, H Henry B Gaylord, Luke Gray, M Green, Dr Griffin, JI—Raymond Harris, Dwight S Harris, R E Harriston, H Herring, Richard Hemphill, Redden Huabrick, E Huue, W M Haynes, C Hibberts, S H Henzie, Wm T Herring, Richard Hemphill, Redden Huabrick, E Huue, W M Haynes, C Hare, G N Hamilton, Wm H Hansford, J H Hammond, C P Harrison.

West Harrington, O H Hecks.

1—Lewis Isam, J A Ivegson, E W Isam.

J—W F Jones, Louis H Jones, B H Jones, R P Jones, Gco R Jones, T J Jones, W P Jones, Charley Wm Joues, A C Jones, Thos Johnson, M E Jordan, Mattie A Jenkins, Harry Jennings, Lewis H Jenkins, Brie Jackson, Taylor Jame.

K—Jas M Kindrid, Green W Kenoodle, Geo W Kih atzis, T J Keith.

L—Geo T Luck, L L Lee, R V Lawyer, I J Latham, H T Lumpkin, A B H Loons, Georgia London.

M—Russle H McDaniel, M B McGinty, A B Mechae, Green McCluen, E R McManens, Thos S Manee, Partic Murphy, W O F Morgan, S D Mobley, T G Morgan, Jake Modley, D W Mornson, J Mathews, John Mini, W J Mins, Jacob Miller, W S Mcad, E B Mepowitz, J H Mattice, M A Mansfield, M Martin, J H Maioney, A H Marshe, Jno M J Ttin, G P Marcomb, Julia Magath.

—Warren Nustaum, Messrs Norris, H T Nichols, Pendiras & Co. Chas Pilluras & Patterson, M J

CAIIes.

G Obes & Co, L H Obrian.

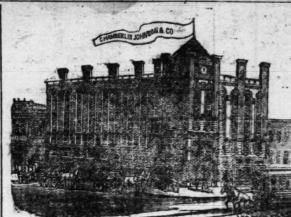
W H Powell 2, J W Pointer, C W Powell, N N igrass & Co, Chas Piltmak, B Patterson, M J

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Q. Lon Queen.
R. Lolla Ryan, W. H. Rutledge, D. Rust. A. M. Roan,
R. Holla Ryan, W. H. Rutledge, D. Rust. A. M. Roan,
R. R. Chinson, D. A. Robertson, W. M. Rodges, Jno-Rinnear, O. E. Rayland, Frank Riiey, T. Ray, W. P. Richardson, Sanford Ray, Wiley Bay, Ilds Ransdell, Jas

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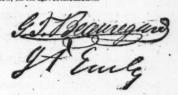
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	tions, in	Fifths, in	Propor	tion.	
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4	COATITION TO				ant o
1	CAPITAL P				
1	do	do			25,0
1	do	do			10.0
2	PRIZES OF	\$6000			12.0
5	do	2000			10.0
10	· do	1000			10.0
20	do	500			10.0
100	do	200	*********		20.0
300	do	100		**********	30.0
500	do	50			25.0
1000	- do	25	***********	*********	25,0
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will have a Blount is t which will ; ing stations care to take to retain it much chanc vice. Mr.

ond on the place to the mittee. Gov of the chai for Perry Be actively at w congress ass he chairma of the approp rent com hange of th hard fight w to prevent M of the coins

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